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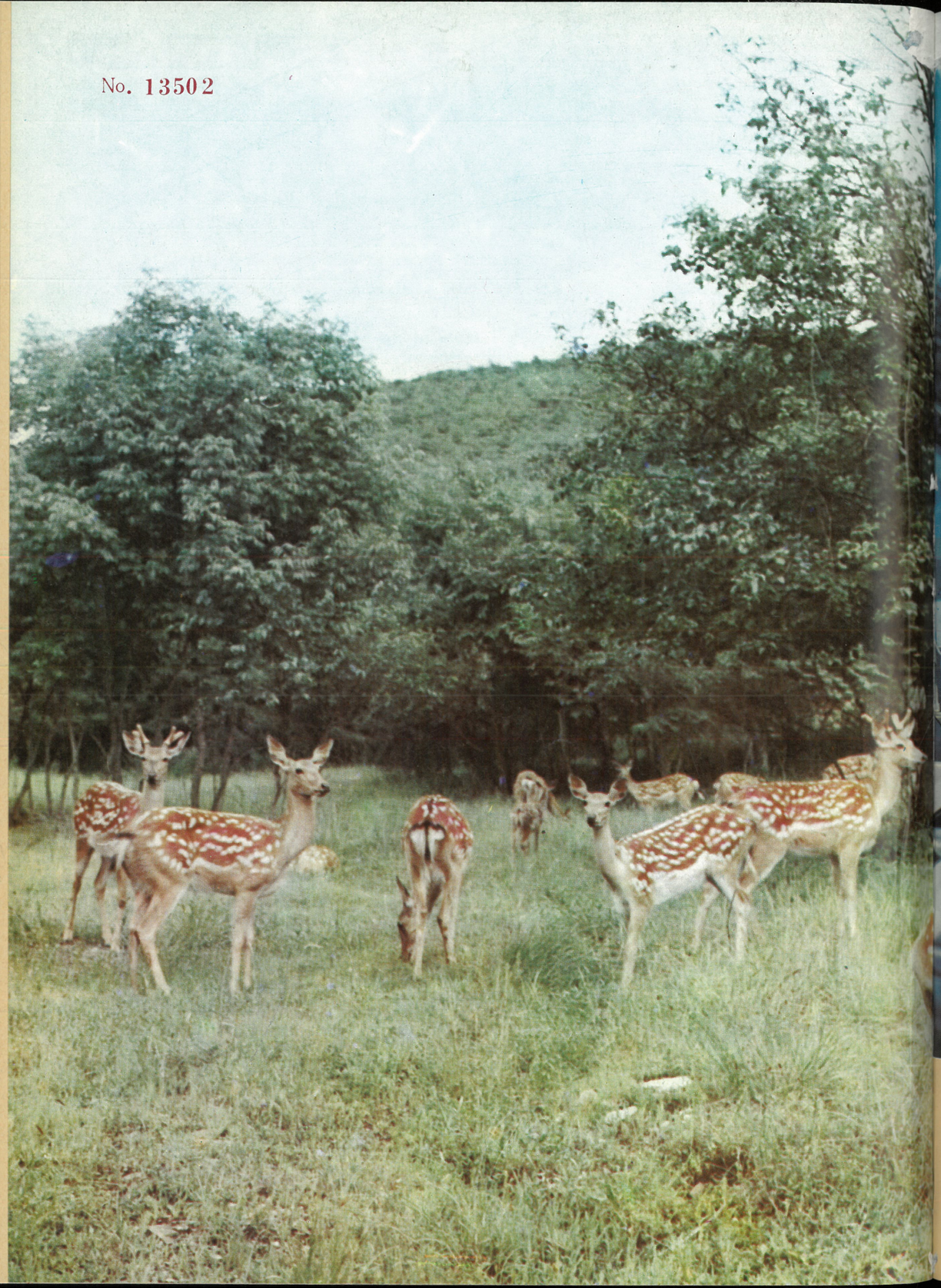

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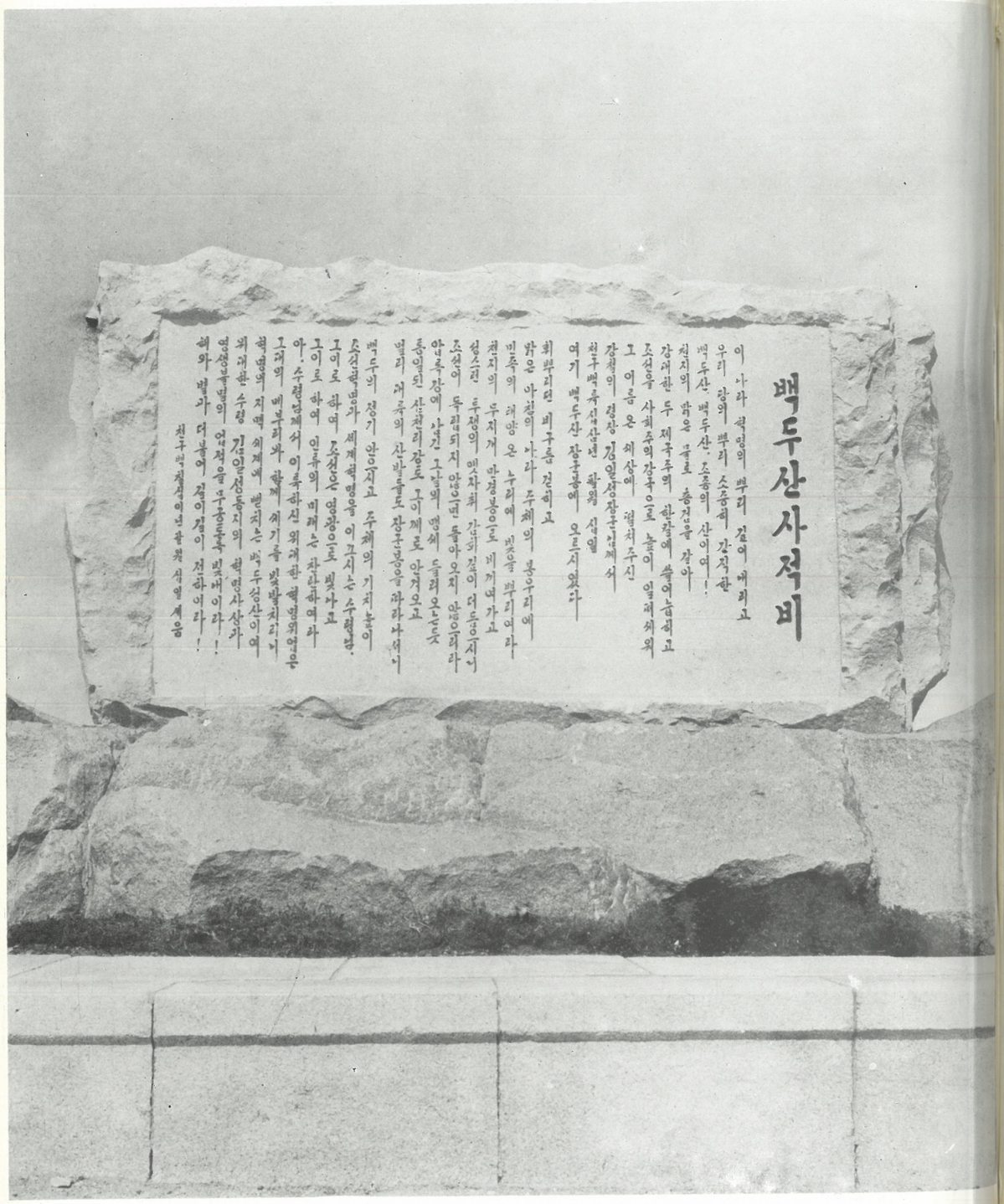

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CONTENTS

Brilliant Embodiment of Juche Idea in Our Country . . 2

"We Must Destroy This Shop Even If We Cannot Produce Steel" 6

Factor of Victory in Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle and Juche Idea 8

65 Years of Dedicated Service to the Korean People a Bouquet 10

"Our General Shrinks the Earth" 14

A Song for Comrade Kim Il Sung 15

A Large Duck Producer 17

For Three Children of Chamae Islet 19

A Beautiful Patriotic Deed 21

Comprehensive Mechanization of Pit Operations 33

The Juche Idea Is Sure Guarantee of Success in National Reunification 36

Removal of Tension and Danger of Nuclear War—Prerequisite to Reunification 39

South Korean People Vigorously Fight against "Yushin" Dictatorship 42

Paleolithic Man in Our Country 44

Samilpo 47

Story about Mad Dog 48

South Korea—An Area of Chronic Famine 51

Nationalization in Countries of New-Emerging Forces Is Essential to Their Complete National Liberation 53

"The United States Must Pull Out Its Troops from South Korea Completely and Unconditionally" 55

Photogravure

Production of Consumer Goods Increases in Sinuiju 26

Mounting Call for Withdrawal of US Troops . . 41

Rude Hooliganism . . . 52

FRONT COVER: Workers and three-revolution team members striving to send more cement to the construction sites (at the Sunchon Cement Factory)

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected on Mt. Paek-du-san, the holy revolutionary mountain associated with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in order to commemorate his immortal revolutionary exploits

Brilliant Embodiment of Juche Idea in Our Country

The Juche idea is the only guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and the guiding compass for all the activities of the Government of the Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Guided by the Juche idea and thoroughly embodying it in all the political, economic, military and cultural fields, our people have won a great victory in the revolution and construction. All the successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction strikingly demonstrate the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea."

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people, invariably guided by the Juche idea in the revolution and construction, have constantly striven to thoroughly establish Juche and put the Juche idea into practice in all fields.

As a result, they have been able to get rid of the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and age-old lag and bring about great socio-economic transformations in a historically very short period of time and attain brilliant victories and successes in the revolution and construction.

Our revolutionary history is a glorious history of victory of the Juche idea in different stages and periods of the revolution, of victorious struggles for national liberation, class emancipation and human freedom.

The Juche idea achieved a brilliant reality in the ideologico-spiritual life of our people.

Ideological consciousness determines man's value and governs all his actions.

In order to enlist the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the working masses in the revolution and construction, therefore, it is required to make them know well that they are the master of the revolution and participate in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction with a high sense of responsibility as the master.

So we have paid and pay primary attention to equipping the working masses closely with the Juche idea and making them responsibly carry out the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction with the firm Juche position.

As a result, a radical change has taken place in our people's ideological life and their way of thinking. Through a long and persistent struggle to establish Juche in ideology, flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism have ceased to exist as the ideological trends which paralyzed the people's consciousness of national independence and creative wisdom, and the people are firmly equipped with a single idea, the Juche idea. All the working people take part in the revolution and construction with the attitude proper to the master, with high national pride and strong independent spirit and settle all problems by themselves, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The entire Party membership and all the people are firmly armed with the Juche idea and closely united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and think and act as one upon his thought and will. The whole Party and the entire society are dyed with a single idea and their pure and iron unity and cohesion has been achieved. This is a most important achievement made by embodying the Juche idea in our country.

The Juche idea is also embodied as the independent line in politics.

Political independence is the first criterion of an independent and sovereign state. If a nation is to be the master of its destiny, it must have an independent government and be fully independent politically. Only the nation which properly exercises the right to political self-determination can be completely independent.

Our Party and Government firmly maintain independence, formulating all their lines and policies independently according to the Juche idea.

All the lines and policies carried out by them since the country's liberation—the line of creating the revolutionary democratic base, the policies of agrarian reform and nationalization of industries, the basic line of socialist economic construction, the policies of agricultural cooperation and socialist rural construction, the policy of intellectuals, the educational policy, the Chollima movement and the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, the socialist economic management system, the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the policy of the country's independent, peaceful reunification and other lines and policies—are creative ones mapped out in accordance with the requirements of development of the Korean revolution.

We never despise others' experience. We have consistently followed the principle of improving only things in others' experience which serve the interests of our revolution and people in conformity with the specific conditions of our country. So we have been able to advance our revolution and construction along the right path without any Right and "Left" deviations and firmly maintain political independence, not swaying with any wind.

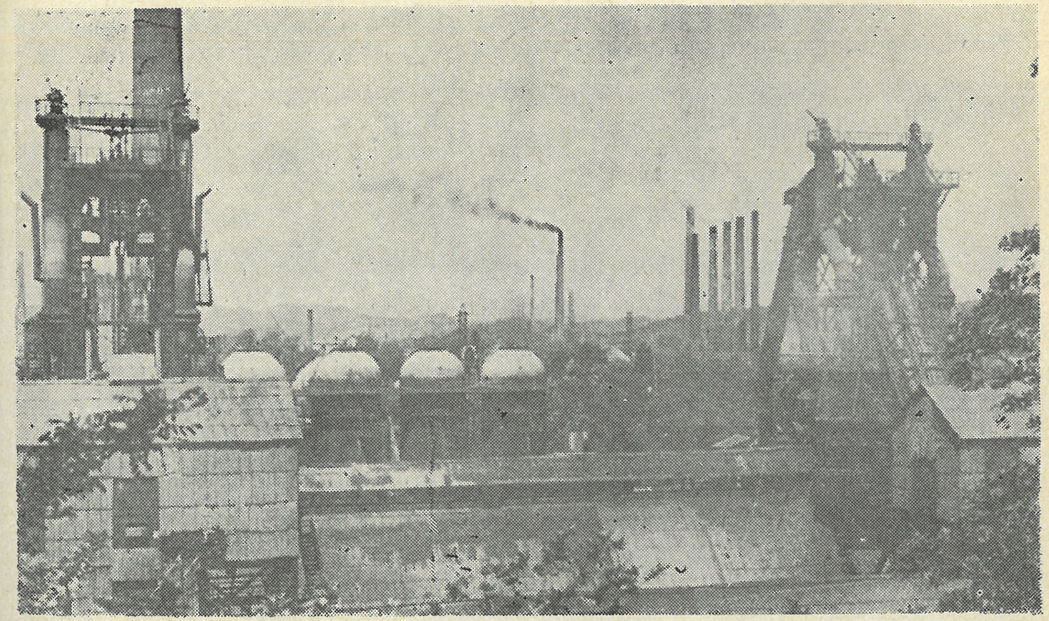
The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It is because the Juche idea opposes both subjugating others and being subjugated by others.

We independently shape the foreign policy and maintain our relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect. We never infringe on the interests of other nations and never allow others to violate our nation's rights and dignity and meddle in the internal affairs of our country. Our independent, principled foreign policy enjoys the support of many countries and peoples of the world and raises our country's international position and prestige and makes the world people daily expand and strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

The Juche idea is embodied as the line of self-reliance in the economy.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence. Economic dependence brings about political dependence. Economic independence is essential to gratify the growing material needs of the

Part of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, one of our ferrous metallurgical giants



people and materially guarantee them their position as the master of the state and society.

Immediately after the country's liberation, we put forward the line of building an independent national economy and thoroughly executed it, overcoming all difficulties. Thus we have built an independent national economy which is many-sidedly developed, has its own solid raw material bases and is equipped with modern techniques, and turned our country from a backward colonial agricultural state into a socialist industrial state in a very short span of time.

By the building of an independent national economy we do not mean keeping our doors close. Our people have developed economic relations of mutual accommodation and cooperation with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit, building an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance.

Today our country has all key heavy industries and all branches of light industry, and a powerful modern industry and an advanced large-scale socialist agriculture.

We have long been satisfying the demand of the people for manufactured goods including machines and textiles and farm produce with our own products.

Our machine-building industry is now in a position to produce and supply 100-ton trucks, 300-hp bulldozers, 20-metre lathes, 50,000-kw generators, 200,000-kva transformers, electric and diesel locomotives, 20,000-ton cargo ships and complete sets of equipment for modern factories. Mechanization, semi-automation and full-automation and remote control have been promoted and advanced production processes extensively introduced in all industrial fields to free the workers from hard labour. Our industry relies on its own solid raw material, fuel and power bases for its development and 75 per cent of its raw materials are domestic ones.

In agriculture, irrigation and electrification were completed long ago and great progress has been noted in comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization.

The major tasks of the rural technical revolution set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" have been carried out with flying colours. Today our agriculture has entered the new stage of modernization and industrialization.

Our fully independent national economy is developing steadily at a high rate, completely free from any worldwide economic upheavals and crisis. The Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy was fulfilled one year and four months ahead of schedule in the total value of industrial output, the grain production goal was attained two years ahead of the set time and last year more than eight million tons of grain was produced, which was the richest harvest in our history.

The Juche idea is embodied as the line of self-defence in guarding the nation.

Self-defence in guarding the nation is an essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state. While there are still imperialist aggressors, the state which has no defence power of its own to protect its sovereignty and its people's security against the internal and external enemies is not a fully independent and sovereign state.

Our people have held fast to the line of self-defence in national defence.

The Juche idea has been splendidly embodied in the construction of national culture as well.

As a result of the establishment of Juche in the domains of science and culture, science and technology have made great progress, radical changes have taken place in the work of education and the training of cadres, and new socialist literature and arts are in full bloom.

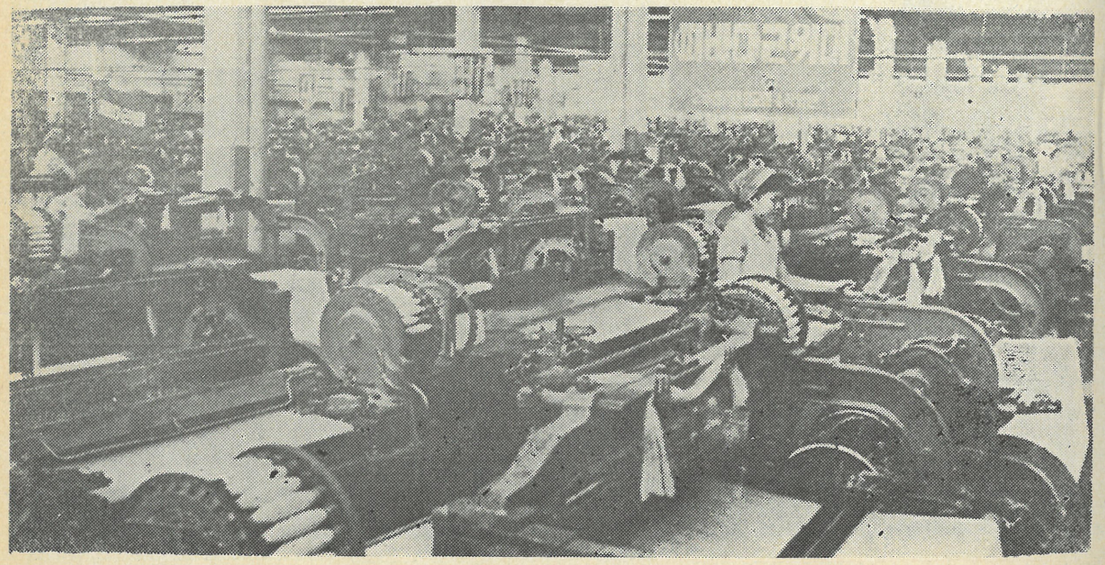
Our Juche science contributes greatly to increasing the nation's economic independence and promoting the technical revolution. Our Juche literature and arts are revolutionary ones for the people and entirely new ones full of national flavour and suiting the aesthetic sense of the people in our age. We conduct the work of education and train cadres on the principles of Juche-based socialist pedagogy and Juche educational methods. We have introduced universal compulsory 11-year education, the most advanced education, and already trained one million intellectuals and completely settled the problem of cadres.

Under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea our country has become an advanced socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a powerful independent national economy, strong self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture. Our people have contributed better to the world revolution by establishing Juche and making the Korean revolution well.

Our people are full of a firm resolution to embody the Juche idea thoroughly in the future, too, as in the past and thus hasten the complete victory of socialism and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Chang Sok Hun

Workers of the weaving shop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine mass-produce fabrics of good quality



Weeding is well done to attain the 8.5 million-ton grain production goal

"We Must Destroy This Shop Even If We Cannot Produce Steel"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful."

The great leader, father of the Juche idea that values the working people most highly and calls for attaching primary importance to man and making everything serve him, always shares joys and sorrows with the people and shows warm affection for them.

One autumn day in 1947, 30 years ago, he visited the Songjin Steel Works on the east coast.

The fatherly leader, oblivious of his fatigue of a long journey from the capital, first looked round the production site. He came to a sudden stop at the entrance to the raw iron shop.

It was filled with suffocating gas and smoke, thick powder of iron ore and hot steam, and nothing was distinguishable.

It was a work site associated with the deep grudge of steelmakers.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialist aggressors regarded Koreans not as men but as cheap labour force. To ship away more steel from Korea, they built primitive furnaces there and forced dangerous work claiming many lives upon Korean workers.

Every day terrible accidents, which one cannot see with eyes, took place at the raw iron shop because of magnetic iron ore dust charged with high-voltage electricity and others.

The raw iron shop was such a cursed work site. But it was kept in operation immediately after the country's liberation as it produced raw material of steel to be used by the electric furnace.

The great leader attentively heard the bitter history of the raw iron shop and said indignantly that the Japs only thought of exploiting the workers and gave no mind to the latter's pains and death. And he wanted to enter the raw iron shop.

The fatherly leader stepped into the shop without hesitation. Workers and functionaries there earnestly asked him not to go into the shop for his health.

Saying that he should go where there were workers, he walked into the shop filled with powder of iron ore and dust emitting from the furnaces. The fatherly leader stepped to and fro without a word, treading the thick powder of iron ore. After a while he came to a sudden stop and gazed fixedly at the tall building of the shop.

Though the country was liberated, the smelters were not free from harmful, hazardous work and there were not sufficient funds or technicians to build a new shop or rebuild the shop right away. Steel was as precious as gold for the construction of a new country. But the workers of the raw iron shop should not be left in the lurch. What should be done?...

Giving deep thought to human dignity and the pains of the workers of a shop, he walked up and down without a word. As if he made a determination, he stopped and said decidedly to functionaries accompanying him:

"Steel must not be produced from now on under these conditions. The workers cannot work under these conditions. We must not make the workers work under these conditions though steel is precious.

"Comrades, though steel is precious, it must not be produced at the cost of workers' lives. We must destroy this shop even if we cannot produce steel."

Steelmakers of Songjin felt heartily grateful to the fatherly leader for his loving care, which fired them with a fervent zeal to be loyal to him. They knew full well that the building of a new country badly needed steel. So they all thought that they should not stop steel production though they destroyed the raw iron shop and strove to find a way to do so.

While stepping up steel production, the workers and technicians there started to find and test the new method of making steel without using raw material produced by this shop as a step to destroy it. Though, several months passed without any success, for they did such a thing for the first time in our country and lacked technique, and some undesirable elements obstructed their work.

Informed of this, the great leader visited the steel works again and even took a decisive measure to destroy the raw iron shop, saying that we did not need such a shop harmful to the health of the workers, though it might be thought precious and steel production was important.

Not content with this, the respected and beloved leader, as soon as he returned to Pyongyang, sent functionaries of the central organs to the works to help the workers there to destroy the raw iron shop and complete a new steel-making method.

Shortly after, the raw iron shop stopped its production.

Informed of this, the fatherly leader was very glad and said that he felt relieved and the workers of the Songjin Steel Works did much work.

Learned that the functionaries of the works asked him how to do with the shop, he said definitely that they should completely blow it up without hesitation.

The day came to Songjin to put an end to its bitter past.

Terrible explosions rocked heaven and earth and heavy furnaces flew up into the sky and underground high-voltage electric wires went to pieces.

The Songjin workers had experienced all bitters of life and the families of smelters had lost their dear ones and lived in sorrow, cursing society, under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Now they, moved by the boundless love of the fatherly leader, shed tears of gratitude, looking up at the distant sky over Pyongyang.

They shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live the great leader General Kim Il Sung!"

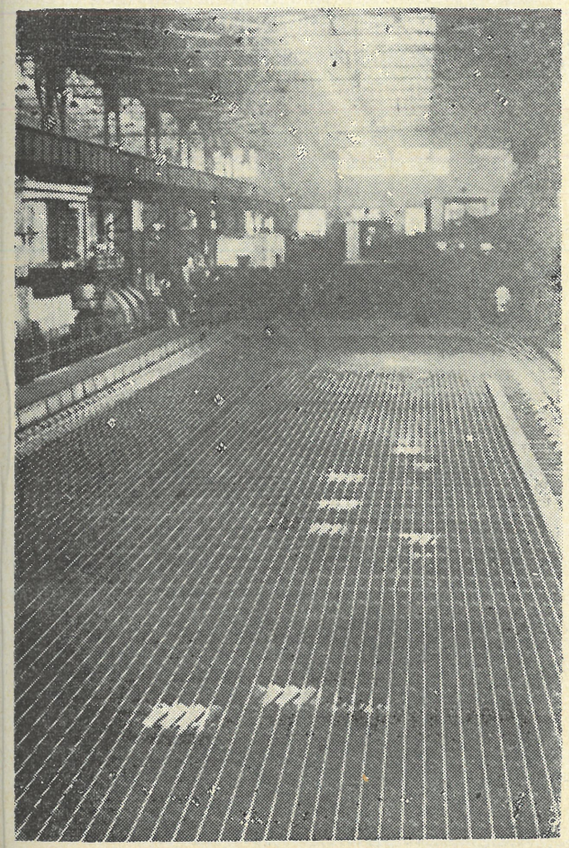
Their shouts shook Songjin, as if to tell the loving care of the fatherly leader from generation to generation.

Thirty years have passed since then.

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader, the Songjin Steel Works has become one of leading giant metallurgical centres, semi-automation and full-automation have been introduced in all production processes including the smelting operation at modern electric furnaces, the workers have been liberated from heat-affected and difficult work, and steady innovations are taking place in steel production.

Li Chang Ho

Part of the section-steel shop at the Songjin Steel Works



Factor of Victory in Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle and Juche Idea

Orui Jun

Under the correct guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army applied a great variety of tactics and won a brilliant victory in every battle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle could be crowned with brilliant victory since it was organized and waged in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism strictly according to President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea.

This is the main factor of victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The necessities to thoroughly establish Juche in the struggle at the time were:

First, the Korean Communists had to settle all problems arising from a new armed struggle by themselves to suit the specific conditions of their country.

They could not advance the revolution without their Juche position, their own view and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Second, establishing Juche was needed all the more badly because flunkeyism and dogmatism did great harm to the Korean revolutionary movement.

President Kim Il Sung deeply studied the historical lesson of the Korean communist movement and the real state of the Korean revolution in the early period of his revolutionary activities and drew a conclusion that the primary revolutionary task was to establish Juche, and waged an energetic struggle to put into effect his conclusion.

He resolutely struggled against the flunkeyists who followed others blindly without their independent and self-reliant stand, did not believe in their strength but relied on others, and swallowed others' experience whole and applied it without any consideration.

President Kim Il Sung held fast to the Juche stand and had the Juche viewpoint. He creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific reality of Korea according to the Juche idea.

He thereby laid down the correct line and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and admirably solved all problems of the armed struggle.

He also relentlessly fought against the great-power chauvinists, who manipulated the flunkeyists, created a serious crisis of the Korean revolution and hindered it.

The great-power chauvinists and factionalists openly tried to undermine the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and destroy the just struggle of the Korean Communists for national liberation.

But President Kim Il Sung resolutely upheld the Juche stand in the national-liberation revolution and the Juche line of the Korean revolution.

He analyzed the prevailing situation and raised the Korean revolutionary movement to new heights.

He took the position that others could not make the Korean revolution for Koreans and that Koreans should carry it out by themselves.

He firmly believed that if he properly mobilized the masses of the people he could defeat the enemy.

With this belief, he organized and guided an armed struggle and developed it into a larger-scale revolutionary struggle.

We should see the Juche idea and the revolutionary stand of independence and self-reliance as the main factor of victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary traditions established by President Kim Il Sung are invaluable for the Korean people.

They have been splendidly inherited today.

Because they had the glorious revolutionary traditions, the roots of the revolution, the Korean people could found the Workers' Party of Korea right after liberation, and establish a people's government and successfully carry out democratic reforms in a short time, surmounting many difficulties and obstacles. They could create the Korean People's Army, their genuine revolutionary armed forces, in good time, because there was its backbone prepared, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters steeled and seasoned through the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary traditions enabled the Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army to win victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the US-led aggressors and firmly defend the country's independence and the revolutionary gains.

After the war, the Korean people continued to uphold the red banner of the revolutionary traditions, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea and independence and self-reliance.

They rehabilitated the war-torn economy and healed the war wounds rapidly.

They wrought world-startling miracles through the grand Chollima onward movement.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a socialist industrial state with a strong independent national economy, completely free from exploitation and oppression, in a short span of time.

Today the northern half of the Republic has become an impregnable fortress which can crush any enemy at one stroke and firmly defend the revolutionary gains.

It is a powerful revolutionary base for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

(Author is Director of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and Professor of Toyo University.)

65 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE KOREAN PEOPLE A BOUQUET

Vishwanath, Chief Editor, "Indian Times"

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great, benevolent and dedicated leader and his personality so rich and fascinating as inspires confidence in his determination to build a new world order—where human dignity and equality are evaluated as a social norm for world peace.

I have had the opportunity to visit Korea twice and devoted the time to study his life and philosophy which have rewarded him with success on the international scene and given the Korean people a due pride and infused in them a new hope to march towards progress and prosperity by working hard to attain their objectives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, belonging to a poor peasant family, jumped into the most arduous struggle in history to liberate Korea from the Japanese colonialists, walking into the footsteps of his father, grandfather, uncles and other members of his patriotic family, at the age of 13. His spirit has never diminished during all these years. His organising capacity coupled with service to his people has turned a desperate nation into the masters of the state.

His love and devotion to the people and the sacred cause of the Koreans have greatly enhanced his estimation in the eyes of his people who rightly regard him as "Fatherly Leader" for the services he renders and the care he takes of them.

He fully regards people's thinking, aspirations and ambitions and associates them with the Nation's welfare programme at all stages of progress. In planning all the policies, new projects and drawing new plans he always has the interest of the people as foremost.

After the liberation of Korea in 1945, equally strong and great trial of strength with the powerful USA Army ensued on June 25, 1950. By that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung had prepared his Nation to thwart any foreign attempt to again overrun their fatherland and bring to them the repetition of a period of trials and tribulations, humiliations, indignities, barbarities, cruelties and merciless inhuman torture of men, women and children—a usual colonialist strategy to demoralise a nation aspiring to be free from foreign subjugation—which they had already faced for over a century. The Koreans gave a befitting and memorable reply to the aggressive designs of the USA and their stooges, a reply that forced them to sign an armistice agreement on July 27, 1953.

From that day onward till today, he has channelised the Nation's resources to be prepared to defend themselves and also achieve self-sufficiency in all fields and continue progress without a moment's rest.

His immediate task was that people could make themselves genuine masters of the state and its progress. This is result to carry through the guiding principle based on the Juche idea of his.

His Juche idea, in letter and spirit, is the key to all national problems of the Koreans. Comrade Kim Il Sung derives his power from the great Juche idea. The successful waging of the liberation struggle, progress in educational, agricultural and industrial sectors and the aspirations of a unified Korea owe their emanation to that far-sighted and gifted vision of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the originator of the Juche idea for guiding people's thinking and progress and prosperity.

Participation of the masses of the people in all works and progress to achieve independence and self-sustenance is in brief the philosophy of Juche which has worked wonders.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only a revolutionary of outstanding and proven merit but also a great genius. His study of the people's problems, their solutions and their progress is unique. He looks at them from a different angle and gives guidelines which his people find acceptable as the only means of progress and stability.

His loyalty to his people is so supreme that he reaches them to inquire about their problems, their living conditions and their aspirations. Whether they are in remote areas, in the depths of snow-capped hills or in a village of an isolated islet in the ruffling sea, he feels it his duty to go and meet them. He does not feel any hardship as tiresome or hazardous only for the people. He is used to all types of hard life which he experienced during the liberation struggle. No protocols come in between him and the common people. He keeps contact with all and does not neglect any sector. Workers and peasants get first priority, being the main force of the revolution, in need of immediate attention, relief and assistance.

A symbol of modesty and simplicity, soft-spoken, genuine Supreme Leader of the Koreans, Comrade Kim Il Sung, possesses no notions of supremacy. He freely mixes with the common folk. He would sit on the mat with the villagers to discuss their problems and matters of national interest and would heartily share meals with them. He has a feeling of satisfaction in eating what his people eat and in denying and denouncing such comforts and facilities which his people don't have or enjoy. He has travelled inside the country to more than 14 rounds of the world to share people's happiness and sufferings. He is restless if a single person in the country remains without food, shelter and clothing. His love and affection for his people is fully and warmly reciprocated. He has such a close and personal affiliation with the people that every Korean family regards him as their own father. He is truly respected as a People's Leader.

The 65 years of dedicated service to the Korean people rendered by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a saga of not only a great revolutionary struggle blended with patriotic fervour but also of rebuilding and reconstructing a war-torn country in the shortest possible time on modern progressive lines.

During a very short spell he has built his Nation into an army unit. Each person is a soldier in himself. Whether he is a farmer, an engineer, a scientist or an ordinary worker his behaviour reflects the fully disciplined bright outlook with a sense of patriotic duty.

This has been possible due to the special

attention paid to the education of the people. Education is considered as the most important lever to bring up a healthy generation and mould the thinking of a nation on patriotic lines. Every child is going to Nursery and KG and given one year preschool training. Nursery and KG are attached to every factory, industry and plant so that children are brought up at national level and the workers do not face any hardship, stresses and strain.

In Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung has kept up his word and promises made to the Nation at the time of launching massive liberation struggle and provided absolutely free education up to 11 years. This 11 years' educational course has been made compulsory so that every child is given an opportunity to develop freely and show up his calibre and that no child remains illiterate.

Proper education is given to the people to bring them up according to their capabilities so that best use is made of them and their talents and that they are properly absorbed in suitable projects to add to the Nation's wealth and resources as responsible citizens.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also pays special attention to old revolutionaries, his comrades-in-arms and takes care of their families and children with paternal love. They are given proper education and brought up by the state and looked after very well. Comrade Kim Il Sung visits them to keep up their morale and remind them of the proud services of their parents who contributed their best and some of whom sacrificed not only their comforts but also their lives in the great war of liberation.

Old, infirm and physically handicapped elders are paid very special attention. Special houses have been built for them and Comrade Kim Il Sung visits them occasionally and talks to them besides looking after their comforts so that they do not feel lonely or neglected.

It has also to be noted that in Korea every year 300,000 houses are built which are given free to the local people.

In only two and a half decades, under heavy tension of peace exploding any moment, Korea has made an astounding progress which even peaceful countries take centuries to make the dent on the production front and attain economic stability.

In this respect, the agricultural production has to be cited as an example. Whereas the entire yearly production, before the liberation, was not enough for three months, today it is more than enough for two and a half years.

This has been possible due to the personal care Comrade Kim Il Sung pays to this sector also along with industrial and educational spheres.

Comrade Kim Il Sung himself visits agricultural farms occasionally and discusses with the managements the prospects of production and new plans. He has visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm alone over 70 times and given on the spot advice for increasing production. This is in line with the national policy that no shortage of food occurs at any time. There is a plan to overcome any failure of crops due to any calamity. Incidentally Korea is the only country in Asia which exports rice and wheat.

It is the same story in the industrial sector. There is not even a single national project which has not been visited and inspected by Comrade Kim Il Sung. When a project is established he takes earliest possible opportunity to talk to the workers and guide them to increase efficiency and production for a bright future and economic stability. He then remains in constant touch with the progress of the project and occasionally pays repeated visits on scheduled intervals to review production plans.

Other spheres such as marine products and poultry farms and piggeries, which are national assets, are also encouraged on state level. The target for fisheries and marine products has been fixed at 5 million tons for a rich sea harvest, whereas several most modern and fully mechanised and equipped poultry and piggery farms are added every year for better prospects in the export market and home-consumption.

Side by side several food processing factories have also been set up to avoid wastage and preserve food and its natural nutrient content.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is very much concerned about the health of the Nation. He has made the state responsible for the Nation's health. While due attention is paid to provide basic facilities for sports and physical exercises to build up and develop the talent of the Nation on healthy lines, the ill, physically unfit and handicapped are adequately looked after and provided with best available medical and scientific assistance. In Korea, I did not come across even a single pale face. There was no sign of worry anywhere. The Nation was busy clockwise performing responsible national duties.

It had to be assumed that Comrade Kim Il Sung was to review all matters and sort out problems for the people. He was to give directions on national and international issues and the Nation was to follow them. There were no questions, no suspicions and no controversies. The Leader's word was final. People have full faith in his ability and patriotism. His integrity and loyalty is unquestionable.

Whereas his nobility, love and affection are bywords, his resolute attitude is equally rewarding.

The resolute determination and firm ideas to ease international tension have earned for Comrade Kim Il Sung a well-deserved importance on the international scene as a leader of the third world. His constructive contribution towards creation of the philosophy of maintaining human dignity, ending exploitation of poor nations, raising the independent stature of developing nations as equal partners in progress and in maintaining international economic balance and world peace, Korea has assumed a place of special importance in the body politic of the world.

This has resulted in more and more foreigners having started visiting Korea to study Comrade Kim Il Sung's life and philosophy and especially the Juche idea which has strengthened the country's stability and progress and assured continuous prosperity.

Today, on Comrade Kim Il Sung's 65th Birthday, I offer this humble and brief recollection of my study of Korea and the progress that this beautiful country has made under his dynamic leadership, as a bouquet. May Comrade Kim Il Sung live long to continue to serve his people for whom he has become inalienable and provide inspiration to the world through his valuable guidance.

"OUR GENERAL SHRINKS THE EARTH"

In the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule our people derived great encouragement from the brilliant results of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and eagerly looked forward to the day when he would defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate their country.

The great leader applied a great variety of superb tactics and smashed Japanese imperialist aggressors in different places. The glad news spread from mouth to mouth, moving people to great admiration.

"Our General crushes the enemies, shrinking the earth and going a thousand and one *ri* in a single night across mountains and rivers." This is one of many legendary stories about the great leader which widely circulated among our people and even among the enemies.

This story is based on concrete historical facts of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in which he smashed Japanese imperialist aggressors with his outstanding military strategy, protean guerrilla tactics, brilliant art of command and war methods.

The Limingshui battle fought on February 26, 1937 is one of many battles which produced such a story.

Between late 1936 and early 1937 the Japanese imperialist aggressors mobilized huge armed forces and conducted "winter punitive operations" to "strangulate" the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung commanded the main force of the KPRA in battles at Heihsiatzukou, Mt. Hungtoushan, Taochuanli, Limingshui and other places and frustrated the enemy's "winter punitive operations."

After the Taochuanli battle he quickly moved his force to the upper Limingshui in the northwestern direction of Mt. Paekdu-san.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors knew this and massed their forces in that direction.

The puppet Manchukuo Army from Erhtaokang was secretly operating on the upper Limingshui and the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces and the "Chingan army" from Pataokou and Tatingtzu on the lower Limingshui in an attempt to attack the guerrillas.

The great leader clearly foresaw the movements of the hard-hit enemy and worked out a tactics to crush the enemy.

On February 25, 1937, he led his unit to a lumber station more than 40 kilometres away from where it had stayed, obtained food and returned the same night in order to detract the enemy's attention.

On the morning of February 26 he got his men to wipe out first the enemy coming from the lower Limingshui.

From the conditions under which the enemies were operating, he foresaw that the enemy forces from the lower Limingshui would arrive earlier than the enemy troops from the upper Limingshui.

As the great leader had foreseen, the enemy forces from the lower Limingshui appeared first.

They followed up the KPRA men's footprints into the snow-covered valley.

They were already tired and, having heard that the KPRA had appeared at a place 40 kilometres away on the previous night, they were relaxed and little did they think that they would encounter with the KPRA in the valley, much less that the KPRA men would leave their footprints in the valley and give them the slip and ambush themselves on the mountainside.

When all the enemy forces came into the ambush, the great leader ordered his men to fire. His gun report reverberated through the valley.

The KPRA men rained bullets on the enemies with their machine guns and rifles and threw hand grenades at them.

The surprised enemy troops were mowed down like grass. Though, their survivals attempted attack. The KPRA men on the opposite mountainside gave a baptism of fire to them from behind.

The enemy force was one battalion and it was like a rat in a trap. And it was wiped out, unable to fire properly.

Shortly after, the enemy troops came from the upper Limingshui. But they were also destroyed by the KPRA unit which the great leader had placed in anticipation of their

(Continued on page 24)

A SONG FOR COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

MUSSADEQ AHAD SHAH,
Chairman,
Pakistan Committee for the Study of KIMILSUNGISM

Many great men from time to time,
Have given new hope, in their own climes,
Worlds being brought with thought anew,
And darkness being wiped with acts all new;

Every legend alive reminds me of one,
The One, the Sole, Great Seer, the Sun,
Whose Glory, whose Shine is very much rare,
Not to be found, whose Rays are dear;

The Sun is known as KIM IL SUNG,
This Light is known as KIM IL SUNG,
This Guide is known as KIM IL SUNG,
This Might is known as KIM IL SUNG;

Born at an hour when bleakness swelled,
Grown in an age when exploiters excelled,
Trampling his country, his beloved motherland,
Poverty dictating with a tyrant's hand;

An angel then emerged in the form of a Man,
Whose presence brightened, and despairs ran,
Out of the hearts of a nation great,
Enemies withered like logs in a grate;

The spell of militarists broke away,
When Koreans swept them in a storm's way,
Reactionaries, warlords now were at feet,
How swiftly Koreans did them so beat;

Those who had in mind to rule,
A Nation strong, without any rule,
Were crushed by people of that land,
Valiant Koreans, with love of Fatherland;

Now is JUCHE bright to give,
Light for men who want to live
With their heads so high and tall,
Mightier, Strong, to be envied by all;

Sixty-Five years of time and age,
Paints in gold, long history's page,
Revolution now knocks at the world's door,
Revolution has come, now come still more;

KIM IL SUNG! May live you long,
My poetry, my thoughts and many a song,
Live in your Light and will live for you,
The world harks and speaks for you.

A Large Duck Producer

There is the Chollima Kwangpo Duck Plant honoured with the "Kim Il Sung Order" in Chongpyong County, South Hamgyong Province, on the east coast of our country.

The plant raises ducks in many places on all the sides of Lake Kwangpo, a big natural lake.

More than 100 duck houses stand in green pine woods and the vast plain on the lakeside.

Duck houses, the lakeside and the lake are white like silver with millions of ducks.

The Kwangpo Duck Plant is big in size and all its production processes from egg hatching, duck raising and meat processing to compounded feed production are mechanized or automated.

It is a comprehensive modern duck-meat production plant whose production is highly specialized and automated.

The appearance of such a big plant on the lakeside overgrown with reeds and weeds for ages is attributable to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always strives to make our people live better.

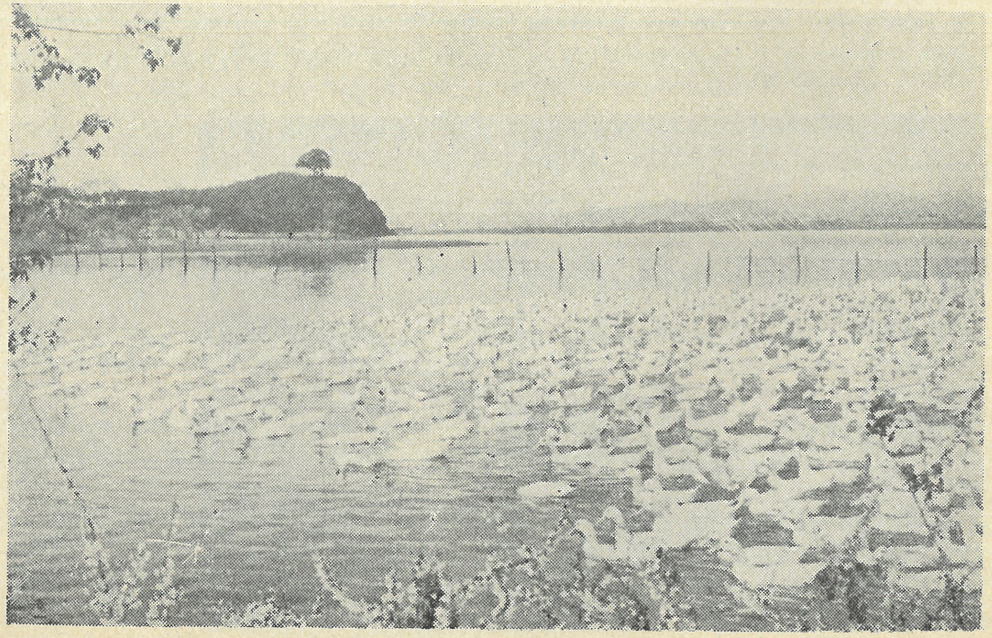
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party strove to develop poultry farming even under the difficult conditions of the Fatherland Liberation War, and it saw to it that duck and chicken farms were built in many places right after the war."

The great leader drew up a great plan to establish a large duck plant in the Kwangpo district and wisely led our people to carry it into effect.

During the last Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors, the fatherly leader, confident of victory in the war, sent a field surveyors' team to the Kwangpo district and took a measure to train a large number of technicians and specialists in duck farming.

Flocks of ducks on Lake Kwangpo



In order to carry into practice his plan, technicians and specialists and many constructors began to arrive here in early August 1953, several days after the war.

They filled up bomb craters and built duck houses, and laid a foundation of the duck plant.

On May 16, 1956, the great leader visited Kwangpo.

The respected and beloved leader went to the lakeside overgrown with reeds and taught how to use the water plants thickly growing in the lake for duck raising, and sat face to face with duck breeders and told them in detail about the ways to rear ducks better.

Whenever he visited the plant, the great leader praised its workers for their achievements, settled knotty problems, and looked after their life with fatherly affection.

Encouraged by the love of the respected and beloved leader, the workers built a large modern plant in a short time, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Today the plant's production capacity is very great.

One shop turns out scores of tons of meat every day.

The plant has thoroughly established a breeder rearing system and a scientific raising and tending system.

Scores of automatic incubators operated by the combined control hatch tens of thousands of eggs every day and the hatching rate rises yearly.

Each breeder raises an increasing number of meat-producing ducks.

Feed consumption is gradually going lower than the state-set ration and the weight of duck is increasing.

Moreover, the plant economizes in large quantities of cereals every year by increasing the production of green feed and substitute feeds in a big way and boosts up its meat output.

It has a fine processing equipment with high efficiency.

Duck processing is streamlined.

The plant produces such processed goods as smoked meat, sausage, egg powder and salted eggs, plus raw meat.

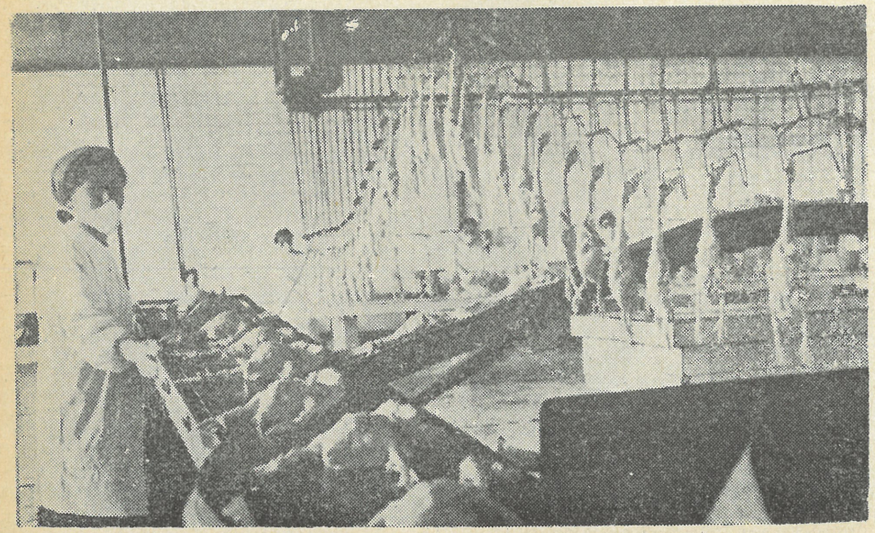
By-products obtained through duck processing are used to make precious medicines.

The plant supplies meat and processed goods to Hamhung and other areas. It hatches hundreds of thousands of young ducks yearly to supply them to duck farms of factories and enterprises and cooperative farms.

Under the wise guidance and concern of the great leader, the Kwangpo Duck Plant has rapidly developed to be a large duck-production base and supplies our people with much meat.

Workers at the plant, together with the three-revolution team members, are striving to find new breeds and increase the production of substitute feeds and the production of ducks and their meat, vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

Ko Dong Wun



Part of the duck processing shop

For Three Children of Chamae Islet

There were three persons in a passenger boat which left the Nampo Port one day in October, two years ago. They were going to the Chamae Islet to attend the opening ceremony of a new branch of the Namsan Primary School in Nampo. They were all lost in deep thought.

One of them, Pak Yong Hui, was going to teach in the branch school on the Chamae Islet. She was in a whirl of emotion.

"The three children on the lighthouse islet are blessed children. They and their parents would be very glad to see a school open on their islet...."

Her heart thumped with boundless gratitude to the great leader for his love for the islet people.

Looking at the islet appearing on the distant horizon over which sea gulls were flying, she thought more and more.

In October 1974, the grateful fatherly leader did special favours; he took measures to secure everything needed for the work and life of lighthouse keepers and their families on the islets in the East and West Seas. He also saw that sons and daughters of lighthouse keepers studying on the mainland got stipends.

Under the loving care of the great leader, lighthouse keepers and their families, like all other people in our country, live a perfectly happy life.

One autumn day in 1975, the higher authorities were informed that three children of the Chamae Islet were attending primary school in Nampo.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All our students, from primary school children to university students, now receive free education, and preschool children are happily growing up in creches and kindergartens at state and public expense."

Little did the lighthouse keepers on the islet dream that children of their few families would study on the mainland, getting stipends from the state.

After sending their children to school the only friends of them and their wives were waves and sea gulls, which added to solitude. But the fatherly leader's favour was too great for them to feel such solitude.

They might think of their children, looking at the mainland at sunset, and their little children might think of their parents on their beds.

Taking this into account, he took a measure to send teachers and set up schools on lighthouse keepers' islets for children there, irrespective of their number, so that they can finish the primary school course under their parents' care. This is how schools were set up and our lighthouse keepers' islets always rang with the merry laughter and songs of children.

Now a school was to be open for three children on the solitary Chamae Islet where three lighthouse keepers' families lived. Yong Hui felt heartily grateful.

At the glad news the islet people's joy knew no bounds.

Children jumped for joy and their parents

shed tears of gratitude to the fatherly leader for his great favour, hugging them.

The night before the opening ceremony, the three families on the islet could not sleep.

In the days of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader saw that children could grow up, eating their fill, in big bright houses, himself eating tree barks and grass roots.

After the country's liberation, he first set up schools. He turned our country into a "land of education," where all the younger generation get free education until they reach the working age.

He saw that three middle-school pupils of the Chamae Islet, like all other sons and daughters of lighthouse keepers, studied on the mainland, receiving stipends, and now a school was set up for three primary school children.

The opening ceremony of the branch of the Namsan Primary School in Nampo was held on the Chamae Islet amid the great excitement and emotion of the islet people who gathered to celebrate the opening of the school.

"Thank you, dear fatherly leader!" All present were choked with emotion and could not continue any further.

The school sign was nailed. The sound reverberated through the islet. Tears of grateful happiness streamed down the faces of the islet people who were not so easily moved to tears because of the rough sea life.

Indeed, a school set up on the islet was an outcome of the fatherly love of the great leader who treasures all lighthouse keepers defending a post of the fatherland and it is a cradle of happiness for them.

Li Hyong Sun

A Beautiful Patriotic Deed

Hong Chong Mi always studies deeply the fatherly leader's teachings and the Party's policies

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Through their own experience our people are convinced that only the socialist system can guarantee genuine liberties and rights to the working masses and provide them with a most bountiful and happy life; they regard it as the greatest honour and pleasure to live and make revolution under this system."

Hong Chong Mi is a member of the League of Socialist Working Youth working on the Ripsok Cooperative Farm, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province. She is 19 this year.

She finished a senior middle school and volunteered to work on the agricultural front. She worked to the best of her power as a cooperative farmer. Early this year she sent her last year's income share, the first fruit of her labour, to the great leader who restored eyesight to her.

This beautiful deed is a manifestation of her noblest patriotic sentiment to return the great favour of the fatherly leader who boundlessly loves and values all our people and an expression of her heartfelt gratitude to our socialist system.

THE MOTHERLAND RESTORES EYESIGHT TO HER

In July 1961, the ship carrying the 65th batch of repatriates was coming to the motherland from Japan. In the ship there was a couple taking a blind girl three years old. The mountains of the motherland came in sight. They were the beautiful mountains of the motherland which they had never forgotten, awake or asleep, though they had lived a hard life, tasting all bitters of life and shedding salt tears, in the cursed alien land.

The resonant bugle calls and cheers and shouts of *manse* (hurrah) rocked heaven and earth.

The ship slowly approached the wharf. Hong Jong Son whispered in a trembling voice in the ear of his daughter waving the banner of the Republic:

"Chong Mi, dear, here is our country!"

Chong Mi locked her lean arm around the neck of her father and said: "Papa, I would like to see our motherland! Who shout *manse*? Where do the bugle calls come from?"

Her questions rent her parents' hearts.

Chong Mi lost her sight from a fever in Japan shortly after her first birthday.

Her parents did everything they could to have her sight restored. One day they took their daughter to a famous eye hospital with all the money they had earned by the sweat of their brow. After dropping some eye lotion into her eyes, a Japanese doctor said with indifference: "She'll go blind all her life, I dare to say. There is no help for it." And he did not even look at her again.

The saying goes, "Sincerity makes the flower blossom on the stone." Was it really impossible to have her sight restored? Yong Sun, her mother, clasped her daughter in her arms and shed bitter tears.

After their return to the motherland, the Hongs settled in the Ripsok Cooperative

Farm.

Soon Chong Mi was sent to the South Pyongan Provincial Central Hospital, where the doctors held a serious consultation.

Yong Sun tightly held her daughter in her arms and overheard what the doctors were saying among themselves in the next room.

"The eye operation of little Chong Mi requires complex techniques. For this, we cannot wait until she grows up enough.

"We must get rid of the sad reminder of their bitter life in the alien land as early as possible."

They said this from the bottom of their heart.

Did come back to Yong Sun the cold words of the Japanese doctor who had definitely said that she would go blind for life.

But the motherland warmly treated her and cared to make her see.

"The great leader has brought Chong Mi into the bosom of the motherland. We must never fail to restore sight to her. She must be made to see everything beautiful in the motherland with her own eyes."

Yong Sun felt grateful to the doctors and burst into tears.

The doctors did everything in their power to make her see.

Chong Mi recovered her sight at last and came to see the light.

What came first in sight was a portrait of the kindhearted fatherly leader in beautiful flowers.

"Chong Mi, dear, he is father Marshal Kim Il Sung!" said Yong Sun in tears and excitement, who came to the hospital upon receiving a letter from it.

Chong Mi and her mother made a deep bow to the portrait of the infinitely benign and grateful respected and beloved leader.

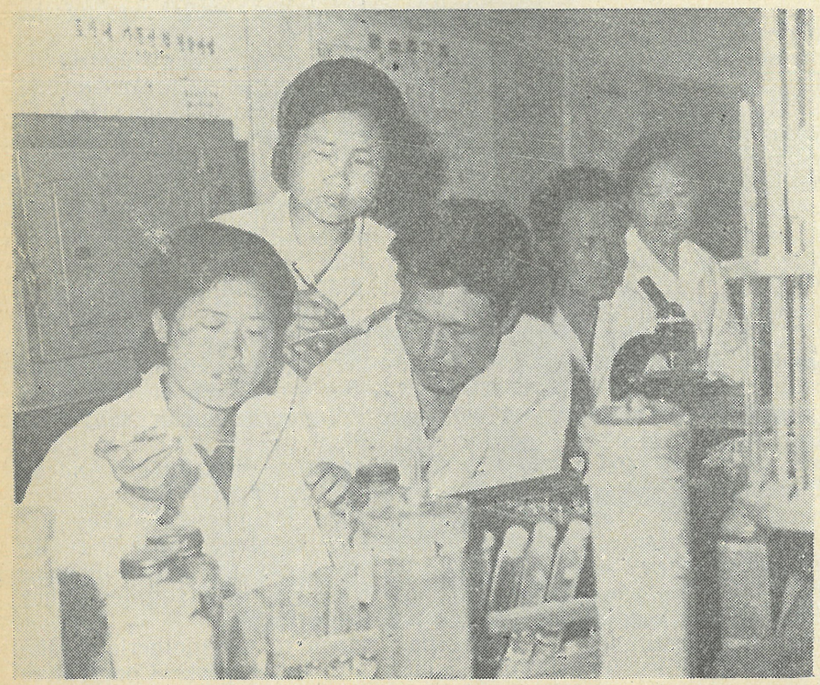
WITH PERFECTLY CLEAN AND PURE HEART

Chong Mi, her sight recovered, attended the kindergarten in high spirits, swinging her arms.

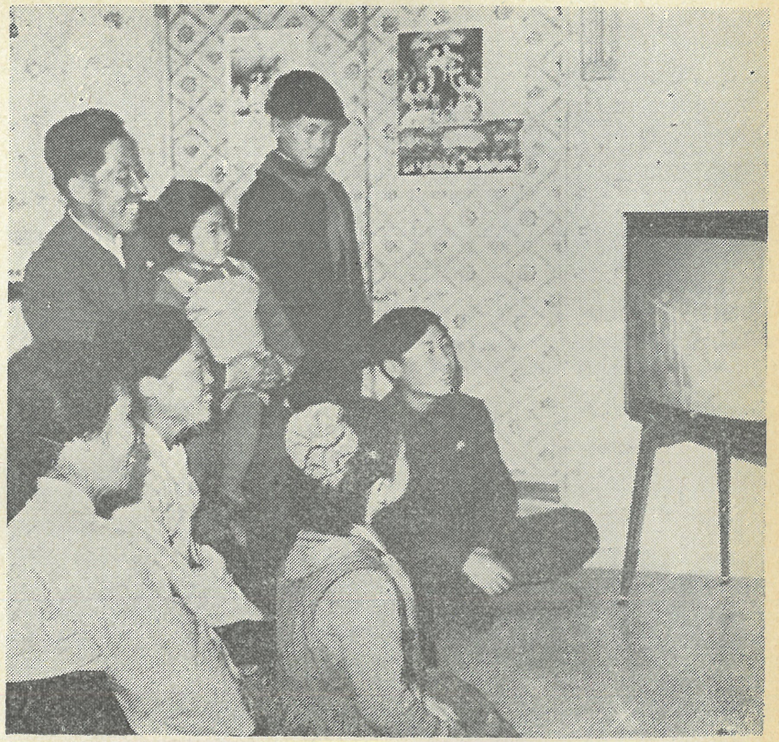
Whenever they saw their daughter going to kindergarten with a satchel slung across her shoulder, Hong Jong Son and his wife felt a great joy and happiness.

They made up their mind to repay the fatherly leader's great favours without fail.

Out of a single desire to return the favours of the great leader who brought back to the fatherland his family, who had suffered all sorts of maltreatment in the foreign land, to



Hong Chong Mi (first from left) analyzing soil with farmers



Her whole family gather together to televiewenable them to enjoy a fruitful new life and restored sight to his daughter, Jong Son worked hard as the chief of a crop-raising sub-workteam.

The constant great love and solicitude of the fatherly leader for the Hongs and the sincere efforts of Hong Jong Son and his wife to repay them implanted an intense loyalty to the great leader in the perfectly clean and pure mind of little Chong Mi.

Under the deep trust and concern of the great leader, Hong Jong Son became the head of a farm workteam, a deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly, a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and was awarded the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour of the citizens. In those significant days, Chong Mi studied as much as she pleased in a primary school and then in a senior middle school and had a perfectly clean and pure loyal heart.

In 1975, she graduated from the senior middle school.

On the evening of her graduation her whole family—father, mother, brothers and sisters—got together.

Stroking the hands of his daughter, Hong Jong Son asked her: "What are you going to do from now on?"

Chong Mi understood what her father meant.

One day, before her graduation from the senior middle school, teachers advised her, who stood high in her studies, to go to college. Some of her friends told her to become a basketballer because she had the making of such a player. She would like to go to college or become a good player to glorify the name of her fatherland.

But her stronger desire was to work devotedly, shedding sweat for the motherland as soon as possible.

On the day when she had discussed her future with her father, she wrote down in her diary:

"Like others, I would like to go to college and acquire a new science. I also want to become a basketball player.

"But, for the sake of my motherland which gave me sight again and brought me up, I

will work on the farm, cultivating the land with my hands and sweats, where I can most strongly feel the very breath of the fatherland all the time.

"Here in the Ripsok Village, a socialist rural community...I will discharge the duty of a Korean youth who has grown up under the care of the great leader who bestowed his infinitely great favours and of the grateful socialist fatherland."

Her father's question was to make sure of her determination.

Chong Mi straightened herself and said:

"I will work on the farm."

She began to work at the laboratory of the farm.

Our country reaped an unprecedentedly bumper harvest last year. Her farm had a rich crop, which was also associated with the efforts of Chong Mi who did her best to apply the Juche farming methods created by the great leader.

The whole country was in a whirl of joy over the production of more than eight million tons of grain. Income distribution was carried out on her farm.

She had a fairly large income share. That day her whole family got together and talked about their daily improving living conditions and about their grateful motherland.

The day of joy and happiness closed and the night was far advanced. It was a moonlit night. She looked up at the straw bags of grain piled mountain-high. She said to herself: "The stack of grain is really associated with my efforts?..."

Her breast was filled with emotion. She felt an irresistible impulse to inform the great leader of her growth, now that she had realized what happiness and the motherland meant.

She had grown up under the loving care of the great leader. He had restored sight to her, educated her and made her a full-fledged master of the socialist farm.

Now she wanted to send him the first fruit of her labour.

Chong Mi sat at the table and wrote a letter to the great leader:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved father, under the wise guidance and deep care of you, the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, we reaped the richest harvest since the birth of the Republic and had the general membership meeting of the farm for income distribution today amid great honour and happiness...."

It was a letter of the perfectly clean and pure heart of a young daughter of this country who was reborn and grew up, enjoying happiness to the full, under the loving care of the great leader, and realized what happiness meant and felt heartily grateful to him.

It expressed the feeling of all the daughters of this country who are enjoying a genuine life under the warm care of the great leader and the heartfelt gratitude of all people living in this country to him.

Hong Chong Mi, who has grown to be a beautiful flower, a daughter of perfectly clean and pure Juche-type blood, under our grateful socialist system, is now working harder in order to repay with loyalty the favours of the great leader.

Kang Yong Hun

(Continued from page 14)

arrival.

The people who saw the Limingshui battle expressed their great joy and admiration, saying: "Our General shrinks the earth."

After the Limingshui battle the enemy shivered with unrest and fright, saying: "It is true that the communist army (KPRA) shrinks the earth. It is impossible for the 'enemy,' who was 40 kilometres away, to attack us without shrinking the earth."

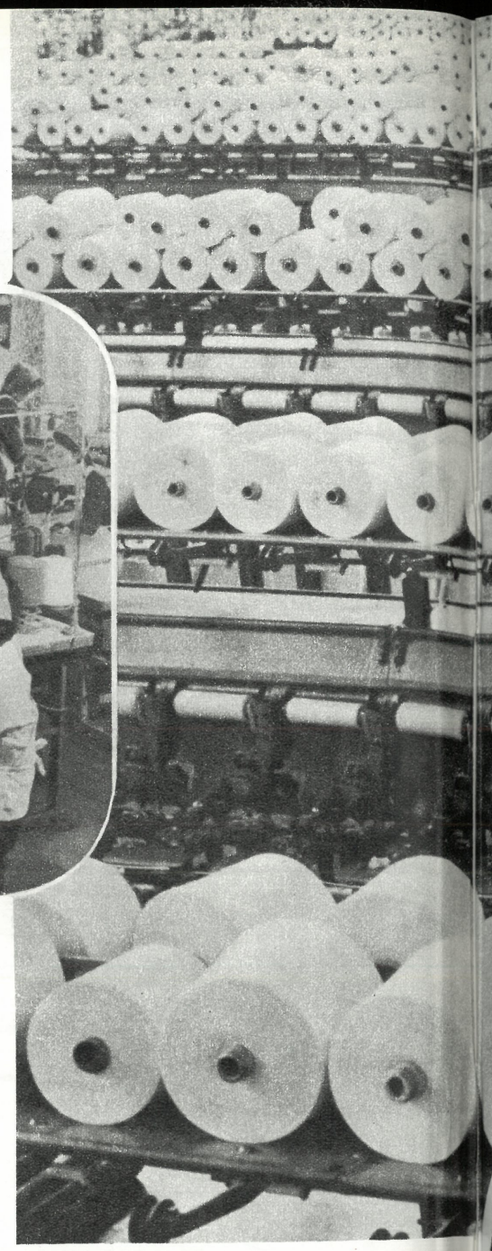
During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader crushed Japanese imperialist aggressors, skilfully applying a great variety of guerrilla tactics and war methods, for national liberation, and our people looked up to him as a legendary hero and the great sun of the nation and lived and fought stoutly along the revolutionary road pointed out by him.

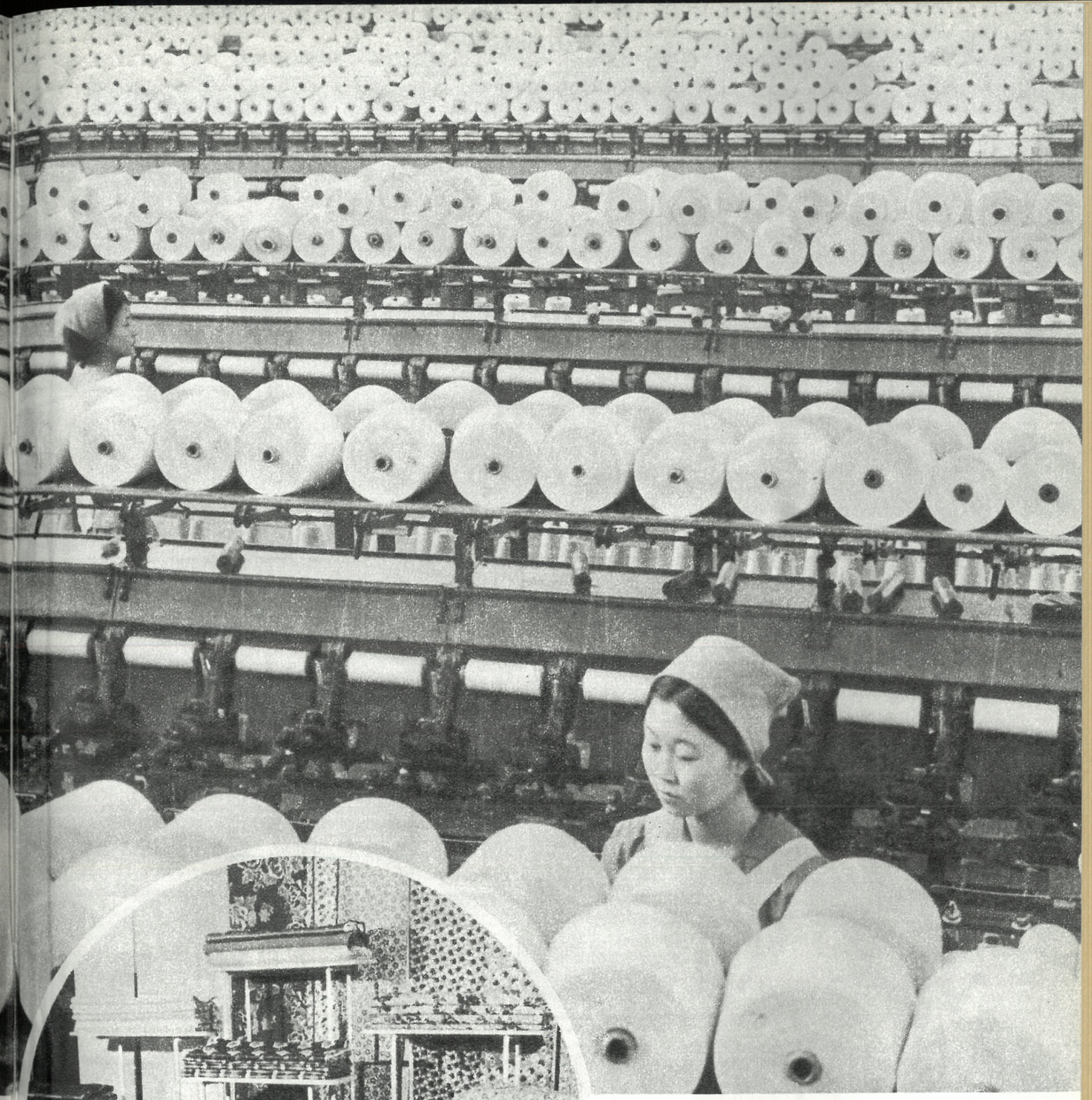
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a highly important teaching which serves as a guide in bringing about the signal development of fisheries in the West Sea area to fully meet the growing demand of the people for fish, at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area.

While guiding the meeting, he saw models of fishing boats and fishing tackle used in the West Sea fishing, on display

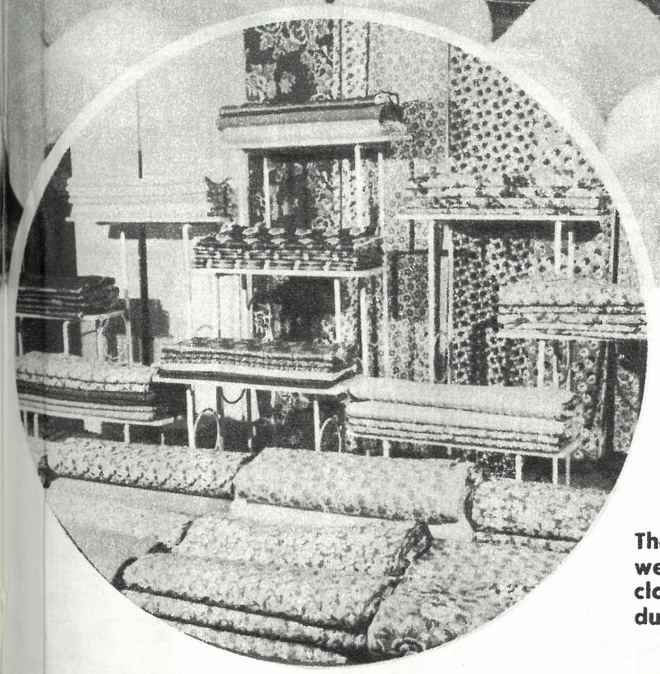
Workers of the Women's Clothes Factory discussing how to make better clothes liked by women

PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS INCREASES IN SINUIJU





Part of the twisting shop at the Sinuiju Textile Mill

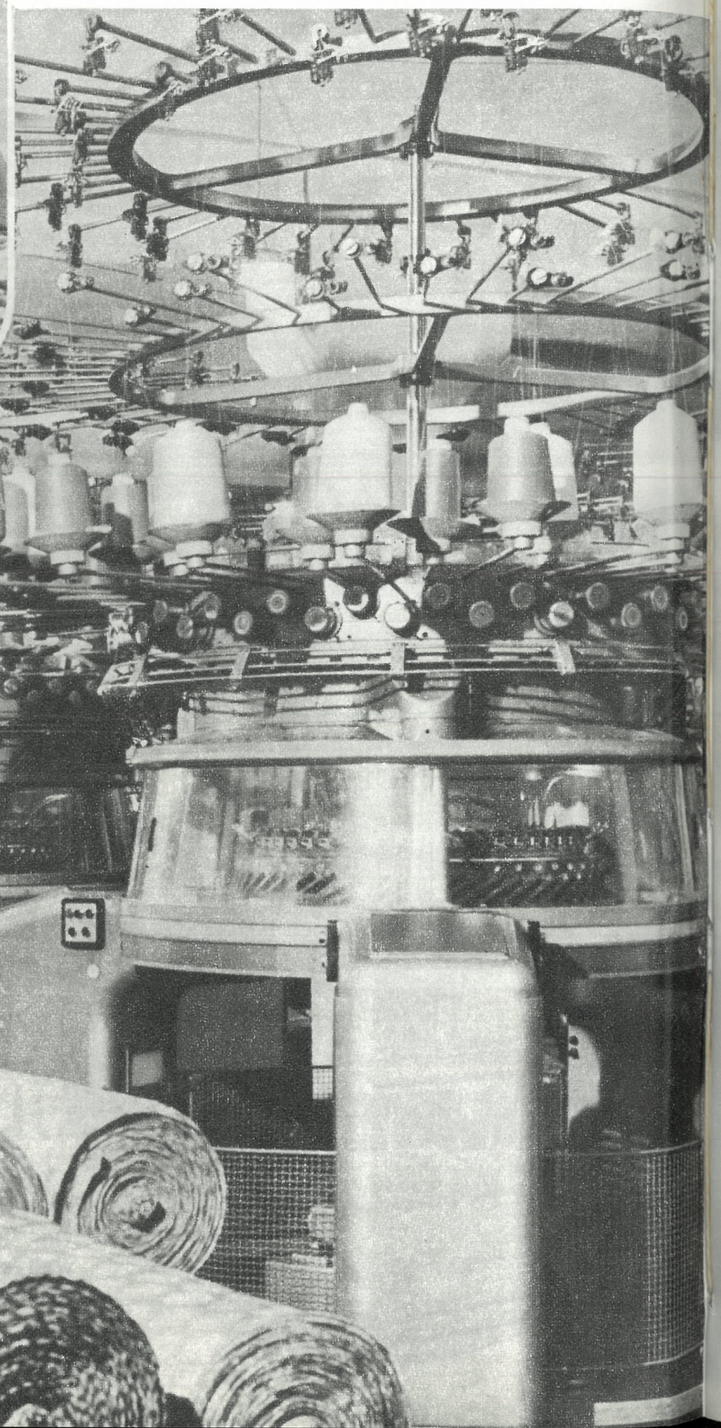


The department store is well stocked with various cloths of good quality produced in the city

Workers making

finishing touches

Workers of the Knitwear Factory striving to fulfil the task of this year, the year of readjustment, ahead of schedule under the banner of the three revolutions



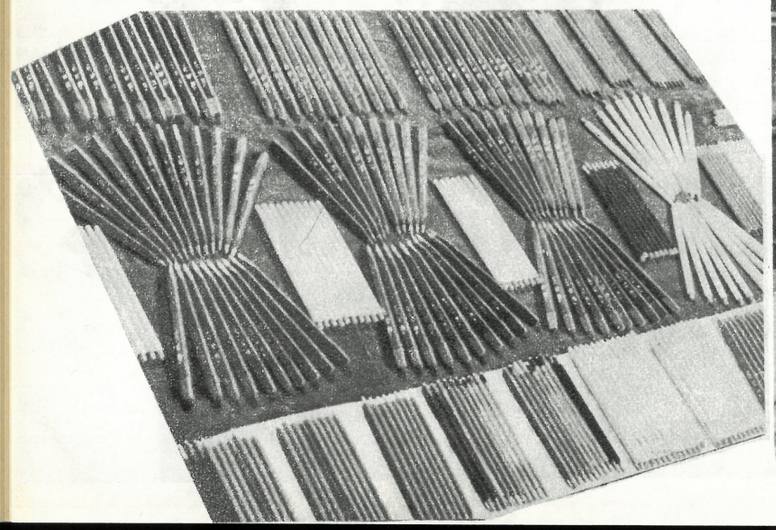
Various shoes produced in Sinuiju are liked very much by the people

High-quality plastics are mass-produced

High-quality beauty aids are mass-produced

Playthings gladden children

Various ball pens turned out in the city



Workers are striving to make better notebooks

TV assemblers in the city contribute to the introduction of TV service throughout the country

The Confectionery Factory makes tasty cakes from maize

Tablewares and food containers produced at factories in the city are liked very much by women

Comprehensive Mechanization of Pit Operations

Our coal industry is now rapidly developing. In this industry important progress has been made in comprehensive mechanization of pit operations.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the underground coal mining face was a synonym for hard toil and death. But now comprehensive mechanization and automation have been introduced there, and a great change has taken place in coal cutting and in the working life of the colliers.

Coal hewing, tunnelling and carriage work have been mechanized and big modern machines do work for colliers at many coal mines, big and small, in different parts of the country.

Our colliers had dug coal with shovel and pick and carried it on their back in the past. But now they skilfully operate modern mining machines and equipment.

The Anju Coal-Mining Combine honoured with the "Kim Il Sung Order" clearly shows proud successes in the comprehensive mechanization of pit operations.

Under the wise guidance and profound concern of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, it has turned into a comprehensively mechanized coal mine.

Everywhere on the tunnelling faces comprehensive tunnelling machines cut rocks and large machines assemble iron supports and pave drifts.

The wide cutting faces are brightly lit with fluorescent lamps. Hydraulic mechanized stope supports firmly prop the 100 metre-long faces and double-drum coal cutters hew coal, moving up and down the long faces and the long-distance belt conveyors carry it out.

The introduction of comprehensive mining machines and equipment increased the monthly coal output per cutting face more than 3 times and the per-worker daily output 3.7 times.

The Sinchang, Ryongmun and other coal mines are also successfully carrying out the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of pit work through a powerful mass technical innovation drive.

The great changes in coal mining and in the working life of our coal miners are entirely due to the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his profound fatherly love and solicitude for our colliers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must introduce mechanization, semi-automation and automation on a full scale in all spheres of industry; in particular, we must concentrate on the extractive industries where operations are most backbreaking and labour-consuming and speedily complete all-round mechanization in tunnelling, ore and coal hewing and other operations in the pits."

Saying that coal is the food of industry, the great leader has put his heart's blood into further developing the coal industry and freeing our coal miners from backbreaking work. He has showed unfathomably deep love and solicitude for our coal miners at any time—the immediate post-liberation days when everything was needed and the country's economic situation was difficult or today when our country has turned into a rich and powerful socialist industrial state.

The great leader saw that the meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held after the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed the question of mechanizing coal mining operations.

At the meeting, he said the coal industry should pave the way for the fulfilment of the national economic plan and advanced the policy of introducing large, modern and high-speed mining machines and equipment and diversifying means of transport in carriage work, liberating the coal miners from hard labour and bringing about a great upsurge

in coal production, and energetically called the working people to struggle for its implementation.

At the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party held in September 1973, the great leader took concrete measures again to sharply increase investments in the coal industry and introduce modern, large and high-speed machines and equipment and diversify means of transport in carriage work.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and his profound concern, the mechanization and overall mechanization of pit work have rapidly progressed in the coal industry in recent years.

The modern coal-mining machine plants in different parts of the country mass-produced such mining machines and means of transport as comprehensive tunnelling machines, coal cutters, hydraulic mechanized stope supports, highly-efficient loading machines, high-speed rock drills, large coal cars and belt conveyors for coal mines.

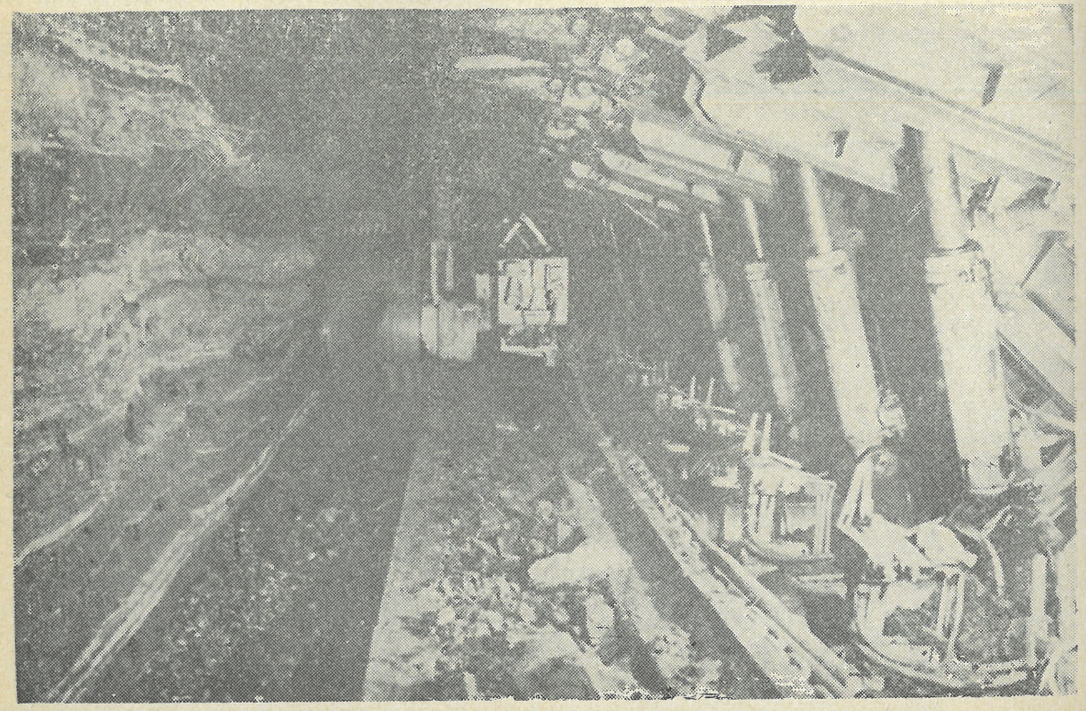
In hearty response to the call of the great leader that the whole Party and the entire country should powerfully assist the coal industry, all branches of the national economy vyingly sent many machines and equipment and large quantities of materials to coal mines.

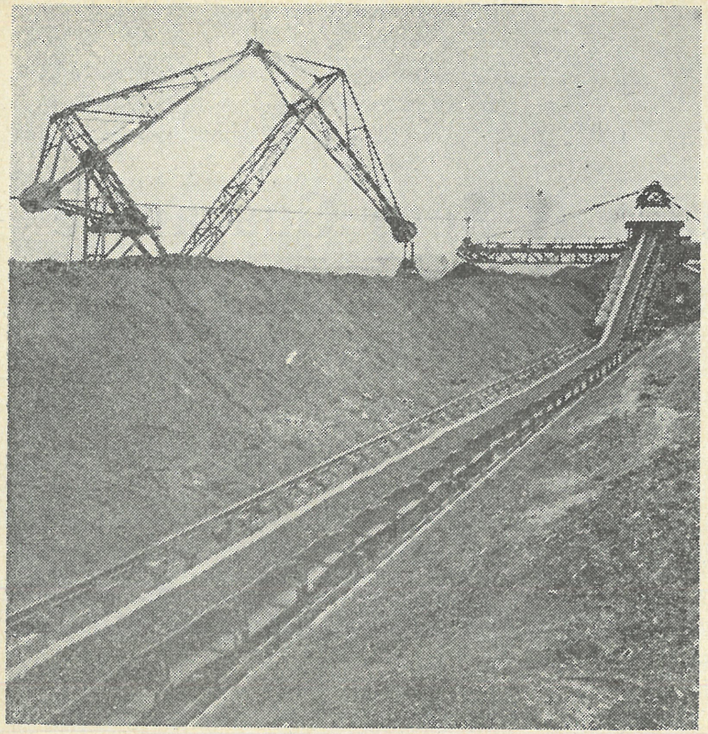
Under the powerful support of the whole country, workers and technicians in the coal industry made many technical innovations, boldly thinking, doing things in a big way and helping and leading each other forward, and increased production several times, while doing with ease all their work—tunnelling, cutting and transporting.

In this course, mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of coal mining was carried out successfully.

Guiding the meeting of active industrial workers in March 1975, the great leader said that in the coal industry hydraulic mechanized stope supports had been introduced together with extracting machines and equipment such as drum coal cutters and scraper conveyors to realize the overall mechanization of coal mining, and was very much satisfied with this.

Coal cutting has been mechanized





Coal is piled mountain-high in the coal yard

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The working class of the extracting industries and members of the three-revolution teams energetically carried out the technical revolution and contributed greatly to releasing the miners from backbreaking work. I am gratified with this and express my thanks to you."

The fatherly leader is more pleased than anyone else with the fact that backbreaking and labour-consuming work, coal mining, becomes an easy and cultured one and our coal miners work with great ease, and he devotes deep concern to completely freeing our coal miners from hard work as soon as possible. Happy indeed are our coal miners who enjoy his loving care.

Our hero-colliers are now striving to attain the higher goals of production and technical innovation they set themselves boldly, vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Brighter is the future of our coal industry in the process of comprehensive mechanization and automation in pit work under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Li In Gang

The Juche Idea Is Sure Guarantee of Success in National Reunification

The Korean people are now striving to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the banner of the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people's national reunification cause is a sacred one of taking back the territory and people under the colonial rule of US imperialism and fully establishing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and thus enabling the entire people in the north and south of Korea to enjoy freedom and happiness and achieve national prosperity.

This historic cause can be achieved successfully only under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the totally correct guiding idea for the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most urgent problem facing us at present in embodying the Juche idea in the Korean revolution is that of bringing about the independent, peaceful reunification of our country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 259.)

It is the most important goal of struggle for our Party and people to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the banner of the Juche idea.

The US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and its resultant division of our country for over 30 years are the greatest obstacle to the country's reunification and independence and full national sovereignty.

Only the reunification of the divided country will make our country a completely independent, sovereign state and our people a sovereign nation and enable our country and people to enjoy an eternal prosperity.

The Juche idea clarifies most correctly the essence and character of our country's reunification and the fundamental stand and viewpoint and strategy and tactics our people should adopt in their struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

The question of our country's reunification, as the great leader clarified, is essentially that of independence of our people and nation.

Independence is the life and soul of each nation and its right; it is a practical criterion of an independent, sovereign state. All nations require sovereignty and demand a dignified and independent life free from the subjugation and domination of outside forces.

As men dislike to be oppressed by others, nations don't want to come under the yoke of other nations. In reality, a national state whose dignity and sovereignty are violated by outside forces cannot be called an independent, sovereign state.

Independence is essential to national honour and dignity and to genuine national independence and prosperity.

The national reunification cause of our people is essentially to drive the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and reunify the country and thus fully establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

As seen above, the immortal Juche idea correctly clarifies the essence of the country's reunification question and the fundamental viewpoint and position our people should adopt in the settlement of the reunification question.

The Juche idea asks our people to discard dependence on others and solve their national problem from the completely independent position, because the independent position enables them to reject foreign interference and renounce dependence on others, defend their rights and do thinking independently and solve everything responsibly by themselves.

Our people must maintain an independent position in the country's reunification, because the reunification question is their internal affair and should be solved by themselves free from any outside interference.

Korea belongs to her people and the decisive factor of success in reunification is our people themselves. Others can neither be responsible for the reunification of our country nor make a gift of national reunification to us. The national problem of our people must be solved independently by the Korean people themselves, its master.

The great Juche idea clears up the truth that only when the masses of the people whose life and soul is independence carve out their destiny by themselves as its master can they exercise genuine sovereignty. It thereby enables our people to have no illusion at all about the outside forces and have a firm independent position and faith that they must hew out their destiny by themselves and should not entrust it to anyone else.

The Juche idea also offers the most scientific and revolutionary strategy and tactics for national reunification.

The reunification of our country is a serious struggle between patriots and traitors and between the independent forces of the nation and the aggressive forces of imperialism and an acute battle between the revolution and the counterrevolution.

The great national-liberation cause of achieving the complete reunification and independence of the country against the aggression and interference of US imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, can be successful only when it is guided by a correct revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics.

As the great leader said, the Juche idea sees the working masses as the masters of the revolution and shows them the way to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and oppression and enjoy an independent, creative life as free people.

Therefore, the Juche idea is the sole guiding idea showing our people the way to achieve national reunification and concrete methods of struggle for it.

The Juche idea regards all those people in the north and south of Korea interested in national reunification as the internal forces of the nation. From this point of view, it gives totally right answers to all the problems arising from national reunification—formation of forces for national reunification and ways for strengthening the forces for it, forms and methods of struggle in each period, etc.

The immortal Juche idea is not only a reliable guide to the country's reunification but

also the basis of unity for all those people desirous of it.

Unity is the source of indestructible strength and the decisive guarantee of victory.

The country's reunification, the supreme national task of our people, is not a question affecting only the interests of any specified class or segment of people. It is a nationwide cause for meeting the vital demand of the whole nation. In order to reunify the divided country and achieve the eternal prosperity of the nation it is necessary to make all the Koreans in the north and south and abroad one united force.

The independent reunification of the country is a historic task to continue and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

The Korean revolution is the revolutionary cause of Juche which started with the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led personally by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary struggle in his early years, carrying the destiny of the country and the people on his shoulders. He organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, holding aloft the banner of Juche, and crowned it with a brilliant victory. As a result, our people put an end to the long history of national suffering, won national liberation and began to build a new country and a new life.

After the country's liberation, our revolution became complex and arduous because of the special historical condition of the country's bisection by the outside forces. With the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, one half of the country came again under foreign yoke after 36 years' colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. And the whole nation is not completely independent even today, over 30 years after liberation.

The country's reunification, a continuation of our people's protracted national-liberation revolution, can be attained only when it is guided by the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, and only reunification achieved under the banner of the Juche idea can be genuine reunification.

Upholding the independent national reunification policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the sun of the nation, under the banner of his Juche idea, our people will surely reunify their divided country and build a people's paradise where the whole nation enjoys happiness, on the land of three thousand *ri*.

Ho Jun Shik

Removal of Tension and Danger of Nuclear War—Prerequisite to Reunification

The joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang in January this year proposed to ease the tension between north and south and remove the danger of a nuclear war as one point of the new save-the-nation proposal designed to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To remove military confrontation and tensions between north and south is now the most urgent, vital problem in dispelling misunderstanding and distrust, and deepening mutual understanding and trust, creating an atmosphere of great national unity, improving north-south relations, and in achieving the country's peaceful reunification." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 406.)

To ease the tension between north and south and remove the danger of a nuclear war is now a prerequisite to dispelling misunderstanding and distrust between north and south, creating an atmosphere of great national unity, improving north-south relations and achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification; and it is a burning question requiring an immediate solution.

At present, huge armed forces stand directly opposed in our country with the Military Demarcation Line in between, and armaments continue to increase in south Korea. This is a major factor menacing peace in our country and a source of misunderstanding and distrust, confrontation and antagonism and tension.

There are US troops, a foreign aggressive force, and nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea.

US imperialism proclaimed south Korea its "forward defence zone," shipped in mass-destruction weapons including nuclear weapons in large numbers and placed them near the Military Demarcation Line, and converted south Korea into a nuclear base, in its criminal attempt to keep south Korea as its last stronghold for Asian aggression.

The tension and danger of war are growing in our country due to the moves of the south Korean authorities towards new war and national division.

Seeking confrontation and division, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to bisect our single nation for ever and recklessly ignite a war for their long-term office.

Clamouring about the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion," they have increased their armed forces in a big way and offered south Korea, a half of our territory, as a nuclear base of the US imperialist aggressors, and are openly scheming to unleash a nuclear war to reduce the country to ashes.

They bleed the people white to meet military expenses and accelerate the militarization of the economy, formed such military organizations as the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces," the "Students' Homeland De-

fence Corps" and the "Civilian Defence Corps" and forced into them young and middle-aged people and even women and the old men, and stage war exercises almost every day.

Today the world people call for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and even Americans demand the pullout of their nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea. Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ask for the continued presence of the US troops and nuclear weapons.

This stern reality shows that as long as there remain the US imperialist aggression troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea and there are those who lost even their reason in a hopeless crisis, the danger of permanent division and war will only grow in our country.

It is imperative, therefore, to take practical measures to eliminate military confrontation between north and south and relax tension and remove the danger of a nuclear war.

Without the settlement of this fundamental problem, it is impossible to remove tension and mistrust between north and south, improve the north-south relations and achieve the country's reunification.

As long as the foreign troops occupy one half of the country, the whole country's reunification is unattainable.

The withdrawal of the US troops and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, therefore, is a vital problem of removing the chief obstacle to the country's reunification and bringing a decisively favourable phase in the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in the DPRK put forward the relaxation of tension between north and south and the removal of the danger of a nuclear war as one important point of the new save-the-nation proposal and, presenting save-the-nation measures for its implementation, appealed to the political parties, public organizations and the entire people in the north and south to strongly demand the authorities of both sides take radical measures to dismantle the nuclear base in south Korea, withdraw nuclear weapons and the US imperialist aggression troops from there and sharply reduce the armed forces and military expenses of both sides for the enhancement of the people's living standards, and make joint efforts for their realization.

It proposed to demand the military authorities concerned hold disarmament talks for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops, the discontinuation of the increase of armed forces and arms race, the reduction of armies and armament and the stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries.

Unless these practical measures are taken to ease tension in our country, "talks" and "treaty" are of no importance.

It is a mockery of peace and an insult to the people to talk about "peace" without removing military confrontation between north and south, a constant factor aggravating tension in Korea, and without withdrawing the foreign aggression troops and mass-destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The "nonaggression pact" mouthed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a product of their "two Koreas" plot and a trick to perpetuate the country's division and gratify their dirty lust for long-term office.

Today when it is set before the nation as its pressing supreme task to reunify the divided country, they talk about a "pact" designed to create "two Koreas." This only reveals with added clarity their true colours as splittists.

The "nonaggression pact" is a political smoke screen to veil their criminal acts to maintain the status quo indefinitely to perpetuate division and step up war preparations.

What is badly needed at present is not an empty talk about "nonaggression pact" but practical and effective measures to eliminate the military confrontation and relax the tension between north and south and remove the danger of a nuclear war.

It is necessary, therefore, to withdraw all mass-destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, dismantle the nuclear base and pull out the US imperialist aggression troops.

At the same time, practical measures must be taken to discontinue the army reinforcement and arms race, reduce armed forces and armament and stop the introduction of weapons from foreign countries.

These practical measures will help relax tension and firmly guarantee peace and security in our country and bring a new favourable phase in the country's reunification.

They are only correct steps to remove tension and the danger of war from Korea.

The new proposal for easing tension between north and south and removing the danger of a nuclear war is an absolutely just save-the-nation one which fully accords with the national desire of our people who oppose war and eagerly want the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and with the aspiration of the world peace-lovers.

That is why the entire Korean people and a great number of revolutionary people of the world actively support and approve the proposal, and the world revolutionary people express their firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to carry it into practice.

Our people will remove all the obstacles to peace in our country and its reunification and surely achieve independent reunification.

Choe Song Gun

Mounting Call for Withdrawal of US Troops

Today more and more Americans voice their solidarity with and support for the country's reunification cause of the Korean people, demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The regular general meeting of the "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars," an organization of US scholars, held in New York in March this year adopted a resolution on Korea. It reads:

"We, the 'Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars' support the righteous struggle of the Korean people to reunify independently and peacefully their country after more than 30 years of division engineered and promoted by the US government.

"We extend our support to the struggle within south Korea against the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and for democracy and reunification.

"In accordance with this belief, the 'Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars' pledges itself to work for the implementation of the following demands:

1. Withdrawal of all the US troops and weapons from south Korea;
2. Termination of all US 'aid' to the Pak Jung Hi 'regime';
3. Opening of negotiations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to end the current state of war and to establish full diplomatic relations."

Prior to this, in New York and Washington "meetings for ending US intervention in Korea" and seminars demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea were held in the atmosphere of firm solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

South Korean People Vigorously Fight against "Yushin" Dictatorship

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"These days a vehement struggle of the people of all strata is under way in south Korea for the democratization of society against the fascist rule of the south Korean authorities."

These days the people of all strata in south Korea are fighting more persistently for the democratization of society against the "Yushin" dictatorship in spite of the ever-mounting brutal suppression of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang.

This spring south Korean student youth touched off the anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean people.

On March 28 this year hundreds of Seoul University students had an anti-"government" rally where they scathingly flayed the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and issued a "declaration for democracy and national salvation" taking a solemn pledge "never to retreat," and bravely fought with riot policemen.

In their "declaration" they strongly demanded the stoppage of thought control over school, the disbandment of the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps," the guarantee of the fundamental human rights and the right to existence to the people, the discontinuation of gag upon speech and the restoration of freedom of speech, the immediate release of arrested and imprisoned democrats and students and the repeal of the "Emergency Decrees."

They rose in struggle even under the "Emergency Decrees" which ban anti-"government" actions. Theirs was the first struggle in south Korea this year since the mass anti-"government" struggle of students of the Law College of Seoul University in December last year.

On April 7 this year students of the "Hanguk Theological College," together with many professors, met in their college auditorium and read a "declaration of ordeal" demanding the "general resignation of the present government" and the "establishment of a democratic constitutional government" and the "elimination of the comprador forces," and waged a vehement anti-"government" struggle, distributing hundreds of copies of the "declaration." On April 8 students of the Methodist Theological College gathered in their college campus and read the south Korean democrats' "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" demanding the abolition of the "Yushin Constitution" and the "Emergency Decrees" and the guarantee of the right to live to the people, and poured out into the streets and demonstrated.

Students of the Engineering College and the Fine Arts College of Seoul University and students of the Rihwa Women's University waged anti-"government" struggles, scattering leaflets.

The struggle of the south Korean young students convincingly showed that they are afire as ever with an aspiration after democracy in the teeth of the ferocious repression of the fascist clique and are steadily preparing for radical social transformations, cultivating fighting spirit and bravery.

Along with the students' struggle, the mass advance of people of religious, political and other circles was further intensified.

On March 1 more than 1,600 religious men and people of all strata had a mass anti-"government" rally to demand the release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned persons against the atrocious fascist suppression and violation of human rights by the villainous Pak Jung Hi gang. Such mass meetings were held in succession later.

On April 18 some 1,000 people of all strata had a meeting in memory of the students who were killed by the enemy bullets in the April 19 People's Uprising, where they published a "declaration on the situation demanding the restoration of democracy" and made a firm resolution to fight to the end against the "Yushin" fascist dictatorship.

In the "declaration," they expressed their full support for the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" published by persons of all circles on March 1, 1976 and rapped the barbarous fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and strongly demanded the abolition of the "Yushin Constitution" and the "Emergency Decrees," freedom of speech and religion and campus freedom, the independence of the judicature, the release of all political prisoners and persons imprisoned because of their belief, an end to torture and intelligence politics, and the guarantee of the right to live to the workers and peasants.

The Democratic Unification Party of south Korea adopted and published a resolution calling for the repeal of the "Emergency Decrees," the release of arrested and imprisoned democrats and freedom of speech and activities of political parties and a "letter to the people" and organized a street demonstration demanding the "resignation of the Pak regime." In its statement, it censured the fascist tyranny of the puppet clique and warned them that it would offer a strong resistance unless they stop their suppression.

In their statements the signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and their families called for the release of all political prisoners and manifested their resolution "not to stop struggle until conscientious people are set free and democracy, freedom and human rights are guaranteed." In their "open letter" demanding the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, religious Ham Sok Hon, ex-"President" Yun Bo Son and persons of all circles urged the puppet clique to "be responsible" for all misrule and tyranny for last 16 years and "voluntarily resign" and warned: "When you fail to take a decisive action to step down voluntarily, the severe law of history will not tolerate you."

All this testifies to the fact that the advance of the south Korean people against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of repression is becoming more active, coming up to the surface.

On March 22 signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and people of political, public, religious and press circles published the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" and demanded the abolition of the "Yushin Constitution" and the "Emergency Decrees" and the release of all political prisoners, pointed out that it was the supreme task of the people of all strata to "fight for democracy, national independence and national reunification" and pledged to "strive to form a democratic national alliance embracing the entire people." This reflected the fighting spirit of the south Korean people for national reunification against fascism and attracted great public attention.

On April 15 the "Headquarters for the Promotion of Campaign for Collecting Signatures to the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" was set up and a "declaration of struggle" was published "for the formation of a democratic national ailiance against the Pak regime." In a little over 10 days more than 5,000 people of political, religious, academic and press circles, student youth and other persons put their signatures to the "Charter."

The south Korean people conduct a vigorous struggle for the right to existence and democracy in combination with such anti-fascist democratization struggle.

On March 10 this year more than 1,500 workers and people of all circles had an anti-"government" rally in Myongdong, Central Ward, Seoul, where they issued a "declaration for workers' human rights" calling for the immediate abolition of the "law on special steps for national defence" and the "Emergency Decrees" which infringe on the workers' fundamental rights and for guaranteeing "labour's three rights," the right of organization, the right to collective negotiations and the right to collective action.

Besides, workers of the Hamyang Food Stock Company, the peasants of Kwangdae-ri, Kochang County, North Cholla Province, and urban paupers and merchants waged struggles, demanding wage hike and measures for their living against plunder.

The anti-"government" struggle of student youth and the mass struggle of the people of all strata for democratization against fascism and for the right to live have driven the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique into an irrecoverable crisis. The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang have tried to bind the south Korean people hand and foot and make them neither see nor hear, feeling the greatest fear from their mass anti-"government" advance, and are now further intensifying their fascist suppression in order to get out of their crisis.

Historical experience shows that the tyrant cannot go long and is toppled by the resisting people.

With no amount of frantic fascist repression can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrest the strong struggle of the people for freedom and democracy, and their outrage will only hasten their doom.

Pak Ji Ho

Paleolithic Man in Our Country

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people are a fine nation with a long history and a brilliant cultural tradition."

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our historical scientists unearthed precious historical remains.

They discovered the remains of the Paleolithic age or of 600,000-400,000 years ago in Komunmoru, Sangwon County, and another remains of the same age in Kulpo which were the cradle of human culture. These remains are of great significance in testifying the long history of our country.

They prove that man lived in our country far back at the dawn of human history.

Along with the remains at the dawn of human history, fossils of human bones which show the long history of our country were discovered.

In 1972-1973, fossils of palaeoanthropic man and neanthropic man were discovered in different strata of a natural cave in Mt. Sungri-san, Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province.

The palaeoanthropic man whose fossilized bones were found in our country is called Tokchon man and the neanthropic man Sungrisan man.

The cave remains consist of three cultural strata of different stages. The fossilized bones of the palaeoanthropic man were discovered in the lowest stratum.

There were two teeth of the palaeoanthropic man and fossilized bones of 30-odd kinds of animals in the lowest stratum. More than ten kinds of animals have already disappeared from the globe, such as large castor, large antlered deer, buffalo, elephant, big rhinoceros, cave lion and cave hyena.

The bone fossils of these animals were formed in the Late Middle to Early Upper Pleistocene. This suggests that the Tokchon man lived 200,000-150,000 years ago. The climate of our country when the Tokchon man lived was much milder than now. Those animals whose fossilized bones were found in the cave can live only in the tropical zone. Therefore, the stratum of the remains contains much oxidized iron which forms where it is hot and damp.

One of the two teeth unearthed in the remains is the first molar of the right lower jaw and the other is the second molar of the left upper jaw.

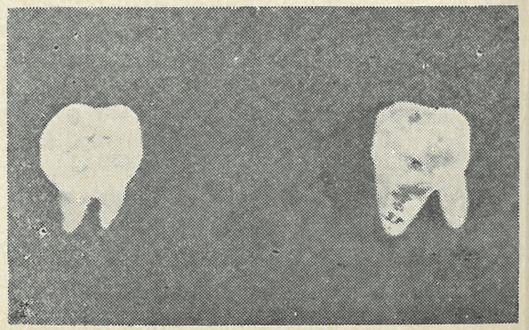
Taronid of the molar of the lower jaw is somewhat wider than triconid. Besides, the size of triconid and the form of biting surface of the worn-out teeth which keep only outline show the primitive characteristics of the palaeoanthropic man.

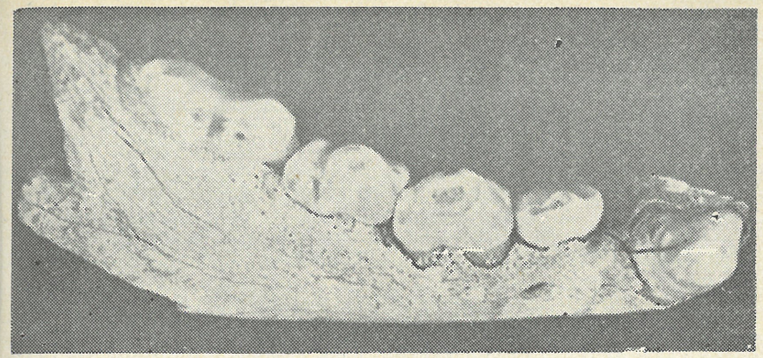
The remains of the palaeoanthropic man in our country are the first cultural stratum of the remains found in Kulpo-ri, Wunggi County, North Hamgyong Province, in 1963. Some cultural strata were found in the Kulpo remains. The first Kulpo cultural stratum is a cultural stratum of the Middle Paleolithic age or over 100,000 years ago.

Found in the first Kulpo cultural stratum were the site of the palaeoanthropic men's tent life and stone implements used by them. In one corner of the tented place there were a block of porphyrite which is considered to have been used as an anvil in making stone implements and pieces of quartz and quartz implements scattered around it. It is believed to have been a workshop where men in those days manufactured stone implements. Along with core stone tools characteristic of the Middle Paleolithic age, stone implements such as ax and sharp flake-blade tools were found.

Ax was used for cutting or trimming things. Its grip is not worked but its edge is

Teeth of the Tokchon man





Teeth of cave hyena

trimmed. Its edge is not pointed and is as wide as its grip. The axes unearthed in the remains are quartz and granite, their length being about 7.5-9.5 centimetres. Their edge is trimmed but is blunted by use.

The sharp flake-blade tools were used for cutting things. The find in the remains is quartz flake-blade tool. It is about 7 centimetres in length and its blade 4.5 centimetres in width. Its blade is sharp. Besides, many items of quartz flake tools were discovered in the cultural stratum.

Core stone tools are all quartz and heavy and angular.

The men in those days could not maintain themselves with such primitive labour tools as axes and sticks. They had to work and live collectively to overcome the rigorous living conditions and get living necessaries. Therefore, they formed themselves into a primitive assemblage and lived together.

The cave, the settlement of the Tokchon men, is about 100-140 square metres. The size of the cave remains suggests that 50-60 Tokchon men lived together.

They collectively gathered food and hunted animals. There arose the natural division of labour for the first time in those days, which was a division according to sexes. Male was engaged in animal hunting which required fast run, momentary strength, courage and boldness. Female collected food, bearing and raising her children.

In the Upper Paleolithic age man assumed the type of modern man in face, body and brain. Man in those days is called neanthropic man.

Fossils of this modern-type man were discovered for the first time in our country in the natural cave in Mt. Sungrisan. The remains of the Sungrisan man discovered there are his lower jaw bone.

The lower jaw bone is believed to have belonged to a Sungrisan man about 35 years old.

The lower jaw bone of the Sungrisan man has tuber around jaw. Tuber is related to the origin of articulate speech. Speech was created by the neanthropic man. Tuber is one of the most reliable criterions of the neanthropic man. Therefore, the Sungrisan man with tuber is the ancestor of man who finished the type of man for the first time.

The Sungrisan man assumed the main features of the modern man, but had considerably primitive features plainly distinguishable from the modern man.

His lower jaw bone is very large, thick and heavy.

His lower jaw bone is 114 mm wide. This means that it is 11 mm wider than that of the modern man.

His lower jaw is very high, the height of the forepart being 37 mm and that of the back part 38.6 mm. This means that it is 5-8 mm higher than that of the modern man. It is higher than that of the neanthropic men in the neighbouring regions and is almost as high as the ape man or the palaeoanthropic man.

His lower jaw is also thick. The thickness of the socket in the jaw is 16 mm. It is incomparably thicker than that of other neanthropic men and almost as thick as that of the

ape man or the palaeoanthropic man.

The Sungrisan man's lower jaw bone is very thick, but it is not so thick, compared with its height. The thickness of the jaw shows its size. The thickness of the Sungrisan man's jaw is 40 mm.

According to the data available, the thickness of the lower jaw of anthropoid is 50 mm, ape man 46.4-47.2 mm, the palaeoanthropic man 42.8-50 mm, and the neanthropic man 34.3-35.8 mm and the neanthropic woman 41.1 mm.

This shows that the Sungrisan man had a very thick lower jaw bone almost undistinguishable from that of the ape man, but it is thinner than that of the ape man or the palaeoanthropic man and almost as thick as that of the neanthropic man.

The Sungrisan man is very low in the position of the socket in the jaw, which is one of the major taxonomical indexes.

The length of the jaw from the centre of the socket in the jaw to the bottom of the lower jaw is 16.7 mm and the height of the socket in the jaw is 45.1 mm, which reflects its relative height.

According to the data obtained, the height of the jaw socket of the ape man is 46.6 mm, the palaeoanthropic man 42.9 mm, the neanthropic man 46.3 mm and the modern man 50.8 mm.

The socket in the jaw of the Sungrisan man is incomparably lower than that of the modern man and its height is between that of the palaeoanthropic man and that of the neanthropic man.

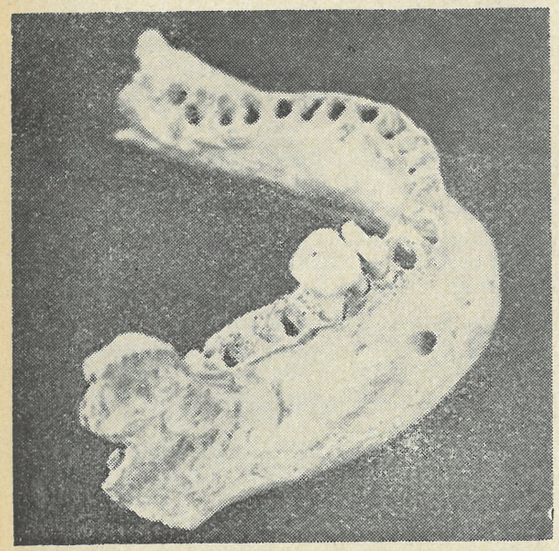
The Sungrisan man had the tuber of jaw, which was not highly developed. His jaw eminence was 109.5 mm, which was lower than that of other neanthropic men.

Another characteristic of the lower jaw bone of the Sungrisan man is that his socket in the jaw is very large and there are two symmetrical oval tori near the inside tooth-ridge.

There is a difference in view about the cause of origin of the torus and its frequency according to time and space. But there is no divergence in view on the fact that the torus is a primitive feature and that it went out of use in the course of evolution of man.

As seen above, the morphological features of the lower jaw bone of the Sungrisan man or the stratum where it was unearthed show that the Sungrisan man belongs to the neanthropic men. But the height, width and thickness of the lower jaw bone and others remind us of the palaeoanthropic man. The Sungrisan man belongs to the neanthropic men in their early days who still kept the features of the palaeoanthropic men in the formation of their body.

The lower jaw bone of the Sungrisan man



The Sungrisan man created the culture of the Upper Paleolithic age. The remains of culture created by the Sungrisan man are the remains discovered in the second Kulpo cultural stratum and the Pupori remains northwest of the Kulpo remains.

The second Kulpo cultural stratum is regarded as a cultural stratum of the Upper Paleolithic age or about 40,000-30,000 years ago.

The stone implements of the Upper Paleolithic age unearthed in the second Kulpo cultural stratum and the Pupori remains include striper, scraper, chopper and sharp flake-blade tools. These stone implements are shale or granite.

Striper was used for plucking animals or cutting things. One side of this stone implement is flat and the projected opposite side is edged by percussion. The edge has many striking and cleaving marks made for edging.

Scraper was used for skinning animals or cutting things. It is about 8 cm in length, and is triangular, oval or indefinite.

Besides, many core stones were unearthed.

As seen above, men have been living in our country since the beginning of human history and created the culture of mankind, successfully conquering nature by their creative labour.

This bespeaks that the Korean people have lived together on the Korean peninsula as a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry, forming themselves into man and creating a long history.

Chang U Jin
Bachelor of History

Samilpo

Samilpo is a very beautiful lake on the left side of the lower Namgang River in Kosong County, Kangwon Province, on the east coast of our country.

Samilpo is not only a scenic spot but also a historic place visited by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the indomitable communistic revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Suk who was infinitely loyal to him. So it is near and dear to the hearts of our people.

Thirty years ago, in 1947, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had fought a hard struggle to regain our beautiful country for the people visited Samilpo in Hae (Sea)-Kumgang together with Kim Jong Suk.

At the time, with the joy of the country's liberation the entire people were in a magnificent struggle to build a new country. So the fatherly leader was very busy with state affairs. But he divided his time to visit Samilpo to provide a fine pleasure resort for the working people who were in the struggle to build a new life and instructed to turn the noted beautiful lake into a fine cultural recreation ground for them.

According to his instructions, Samilpo, which had been a pleasure ground for the exploiting classes before the country's liberation, turned into a paradise for the people, boasting of its beauty.

Samilpo attracts people for its beautiful scenery.

Once it was an inlet. But it was blocked by the sands and became a lake. Now it has become a natural-artificial lake of special type which is embanked artificially and which keeps the water of the Kumchon, a tributary of the Nam-gang River, in storage in winter for irrigation in summer.

Formerly the water of the lake was salty but fresh now. Samilpo is a small lake, eight kilometres round and 0.95-1.7 kilometres wide.

There are islets covered with pine trees and big rocks rising above the surface in the centre of the lake. The lake is surrounded by 36 mountain peaks, high and low, which cast their shadows on the placid lake.

Red wild roses in blossom on the sands on the lakeside, green carpet-like lawn and pine woods add much to the beauty of Samilpo.

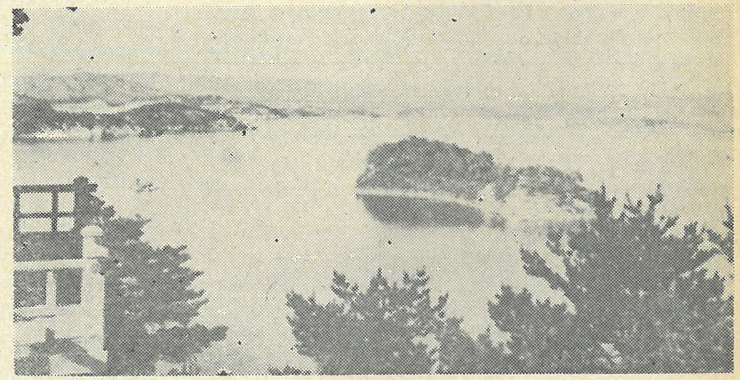
A legend says that once upon a time a traveller stopped in Samilpo to admire the scenery, spending one day there, but stayed there for three days, fascinated by its superb beauty. Hence the name of Samilpo (Three-Day Lake). The lake is one of our people's prides.

The lake teems with carp, dace, crucian carp and other fishes, which are protected and propagated.

From the Ryonhwa-dae Pavilion one can command the view of Samilpo, Hae-Kumgang, a scenic place in the East Sea of Korea, Mt. Wolbi-san and Height 351 where heroic Korean People's Army men wiped out US imperialist invaders during the Fatherland Liberation War and world-famous Mt. Kumgang-san.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader Samilpo has become more beautiful, attracting a great number of working people.

Li Gang Ho



STORY ABOUT MAD DOG

Excerpts from "Letters from South Korea" Carried in April 1977 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

Down-trodden people find something important even in a trifling event.

On January 8 a tragic incident occurred in Sodaemun Ward, Seoul. Bitten by a Tosa dog (a sort of Japanese dog—Tr.), a fighting dog as big as a calf, a five-year-old boy died on the spot. It is said that the dog is a half-breed of a Japanese dog from Kochi and a ferocious European dog and that there are more than 10,000 dogs of this kind in south Korea. The dog ran amuck, biting at the child for 30 minutes. But some 300 people who happened to be present there were so scared that they remained a mere spectator. The child breathed his last, crying "Mom, Mom." That is why *Minju Chonson* (Democratic Front), the official paper of an opposition party, gave prominence to this news with a headline: "A Heartless World."

The dog had bitten at passers-by several times. So the neighbours had requested the police to do with it, but in vain.

This is symbolic of south Korea today.

The Tosa dog that has the blood of a European fighting dog in its veins seems to symbolize neo-colonialism, including Japan, that dominates south Korea.

Since everyone remains a passive onlooker to the mad dog that runs wild, the casualties are on the steady increase. If anybody makes a statement out of anguish, he is just ignored or thrown into jail. Ours is a world where the mad dog does its own will. *Minju Chonson* dealt with this incident with an 11-column article, which might reflect the public feelings.

In fact, the Pak government looks just like the mad dog. So the populace are scared out of their wits. It was out of fear that the people had attended the regular monthly meetings of the Neighbourhood Associations until around the spring of last year. It was said that if they didn't attend, they would be informed to the Blue House. But these days people do not gather at all and the meetings have become nominal as they have known that they will not be harassed so severely for their failure to attend. Now, they say that the Neighbourhood Associations will be strengthened to launch a drive to chain dogs up. How can the public at large, particularly the poor folks, raise such giant dogs? The Pak government always organizes mass campaigns like this. As long as a mad dog rushes about and lives of people are considered to be in danger, that might be effective. But there is no mad dog all the time. So when their control is slackened even a little, the populace return to their own orbit, to a world of rumours. It is reported that they are going to set up a Youth Training Centre at a place quite far from Seoul and strengthen its lower echelons. They are said to intend to form something like Hitlerjugend. But surely no young south Korean thinks that such a "docile organization" can be set up. It will squander an enormous sum of money but will end in anticlimax.

The Pak government seems to be more irritated like a mad dog because they cannot win the allegiance of the masses. From January 19, Pak Jung Hi started his "new year inspection" of central government offices. To our surprise, it is reported, even high-ranking officials were frisked before the inspection. This was done apparently because Pak feared that there might be an assassin among them also. Even these officials were infuriated. The fighting dog who had bitten the child to death was killed by a carbine bullet fired by a policeman that afternoon. The mad dog trembles for fear that he might meet a dreadful end like the dead dog. The KCIA has reportedly been expanded and consolidated and the 6th Bureau, a department for the criminal investigation of civilians, has been incorporated into the 5th Bureau. Maybe, this is intended to dissipate the impression of the 6th Bureau which has tormented the critics of the government. But the 5th Bureau is in charge of the investigation of Communists. Therefore, those who are opposed to the government will be treated more severely as Communists. In fact, in south Korea whoever is stigmatized as a Communist cannot win any sympathy from the people. Even the pressure of public opinion abroad produces little effect. Some people are having a hard time of it, sentenced to penal servitude for life and other heavy penalties on the charge of involvement in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party. There is no electric light in the cells where these people are kept in confinement. Neither physical exercise nor interview are allowed. They cannot meet prison pastors or Catholic priests. Moreover, in this darkness the loudspeakers eulogize the Pak regime all day long. It is presumably intended to drive the internees mad. However, there has been no mention of humanitarian problems concerning them. The south Korean people's sympathetic inclinations towards "anti-communist brutality" are immeasurably great, though it goes without saying that people remain a mere onlooker in order not to get bitten by the mad dog.

That is why the Pak government makes every effort to make false communist charges against their critics, in spite of their repeated failures. The same may be said of Mr. Kim Ji Ha. But for his Declaration of Conscience and the worldwide support, he would also have gone to the other world like the eight persons involved in the PRP case. Those falsely branded as Communists are tortured almost every day in prison even after sentences have been passed on them. Three such cases have been confirmed recently. A young man is suffering from hernia, but he is left untreated.

Another man was beaten, with a sharp-edged cudgel put between the knees. The cudgel snapped three times. He got kicks on the side and spat out blood. He was forced to drink the blood he himself had coughed out. A man who was sentenced to life imprisonment is confined in the Kwangju Prison. His fingers, eyes and face are all frostbitten. He is allowed to apply ointments, but not internal medicine. Prisoners are permitted to drink two cups of water a day. The cells are so dark that they cannot read books. Moreover, they almost lost their eyesight because of their eye diseases. But they are not allowed to have their eyes treated. The cells are so small that they cannot stretch out their arms freely. Their health is deteriorating day by day. Even though he makes his men indulge in such anti-communist tortures, the man of power says what he likes. Newspapers report that in his new year's press conference on January 12 Pak Jung Hi had this to say:

"I think it is necessary to establish a view of value that man should be respected more than money. This can be said to be a development of spiritual culture. We should realize the fact that if only material civilization develops and spiritual culture remains undeveloped, such a society is very fragile."

What is meant by his respect for man? Is it that men slaughtered under the pretext of anti-communism are excluded from his merciful solicitude? So, expressing its gratitude for his mention of respect for man, the Council of Families of the Arrested asked if there could be respect for man without "releasing all the convicted or unconvicted prisoners detained for conscientious crimes and stopping all inhumane acts." In conclusion its statement says:

"Recently the government has set free even the 'Japanese spies' who were sentenced to life imprisonment. There will be no reason whatsoever for it to refuse the release of the conscientious prisoners of its own country imprisoned on the charge of the violation of Emergency Decrees Nos. 4 and 5. Again we strongly demand that our husbands, our sons and our daughters be set free."

Those involved in the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation are even banned from reading newspapers. It is said that because of the protests of lawyers they are now allowed to take exercise for ten minutes a day.

This notwithstanding, the majority of the people cannot but assume the attitude of an onlooker, scared at the mad dog. Once there is a sudden external change, their expectations rise suddenly, but soon they are seized with a greater defeatism. When words go round such as "Mr. Carter has been elected US President" or "The corruption of the KCIA has been taken seriously at US Congress," even lawyers at the political court plead in high spirits. But, as soon as the man of power gives out a scream like a mad dog, a dead silence prevails. And their resistance is reduced to refusing to see the government's propaganda programmes given by the three TV stations. From 8 to 8.30 p. m. all TVs have to cast the government's propaganda programmes distributed by the Ministry of Culture and Public Information. Sometimes, all the three TVs give exactly the same contents, perhaps because of inadequate preparations. Then, most of televiewers throughout south Korea switch off their TVs. A friend of mine laughs, commenting, "This benefits only the electric companies with no accumulated power."

More often than not, the people, gripped with the deepest unrest and discontent, exaggerate their in-

terpretation of a minor news to unreasonable proportions. On January 14 Yang Il Dong, Supreme Member of the Democratic Unification Party which has only two seats at the National Assembly, had a press conference. The press merely reported that "He urged intensified diplomacy with the third world." But people claim that in fact, he spoke of more than that. Namely, the KCIA got wind of a press conference and seized printed matters and had their contents corrected entirely. But rumour has it that 200 copies had been concealed and they were actually used at the press conference. In them Yang expressed his apprehensions over the press gag and the present state budget whose national defence outlay (direct military spendings—Tr.) accounts for 34.7 per cent. He also criticized the unreasonable budget bill, corruption and the real situation of trade unions. Among other things he emphasized:

The government's explanation of the south Korea-US discord is insufficient; the question of withdrawal of US troops has been raised by the Pak government's undemocratic repression; the Emergency Decrees must be repealed and democracy and human rights restored; and in particular, the National Assembly must be dissolved and general elections held.

It is true that encouraged by this resistance, intellectuals are whispering among themselves. It was also criticized severely that the New Democratic Party, as an opposition, has degenerated. But how grievous it is that a friend of mine, who informed me of this, could not but entertain the following misgivings:

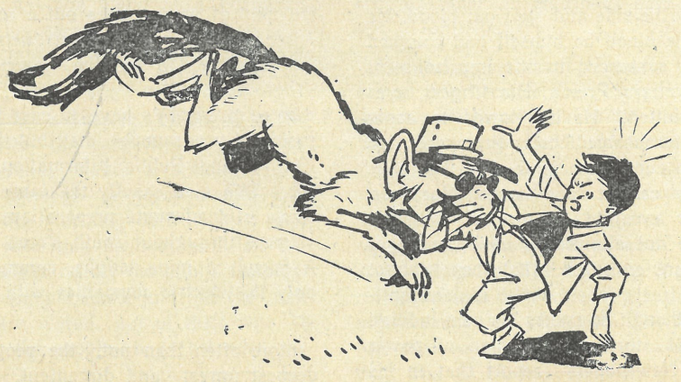
"The New Democratic Party with quite a few seats at the National Assembly has turned completely into a semi-government party. And Mr. Kim Dae Jung, the greatest opponent, is subjected to such an intensive repression. The impotent Democratic Unification Party is allowed to make such utterances. Members of this party are not arrested when they speak of such things. Opposition parties are pitted against each other. This seems to be a highly intellectual tactics of the KCIA."

The Pak government is under the complete sway of Pak Jung Hi's personality.

Whoever does not conform to his personality cannot attend on him. One of his ministers is former jurist who opposed the South Korea-Japan Treaty and rapped the government. But when appointed to a ministerial post he was so grateful that in his first statement to the President, he said: "At that time I was a mere greenhorn who could not understand what was going on around me...." He is a typical intellectual, I think. Pak Jung Hi dislikes dialogue. He decides whether the other party is a friend or a foe. Pak believes that everybody submits to power and reality. This belief has formed in him apparently because in his youth he served the Japanese Army as a junior officer.

This belief of his has not been changed by democratic experiences after the country's liberation. Precisely because of him the people's everyday life is threatened and their human rights are violated. Moreover, south Korea's international impressions have been reduced to an irretrievable depth. It is reported that American teachers in the US went so far as to refuse to receive Christmas gifts from south Korean students. Because of Pak Jung Hi, south Korea's isolation is worldwide and US troops' withdrawal has been raised as a most serious problem. Even in this situation, the Pak government is working hard to keep Pak Jung Hi in power, saying that he is the nucleus of national security.

It is natural that the people should look upon this as the mad dog's mentality. Japan appears to consider that this sort of regime is advantageous to protect her rights and interests. And she seems to hope that the history of Showa which supported the Manchurian Empire will repeat itself.



South Korea—An Area of Chronic Famine

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"South Korea suffers from a very serious food crisis every year and has turned into an area of chronic famine.

"Today the south Korean people live an indescribably miserable life."

South Korea reaps a poor harvest every year and agricultural production falls steadily. As a result, food crisis afflicts or carries off an increasing number of people.

According to statistics made public by the south Korean puppet authorities, grain output decreased by 570,000 tons in 1974, as against 1970.

The introduction of a vast amount of US surplus farm produce steadily decreased the production of summer grains including wheat and barley.

In 1975 south Korea failed in crop farming due to drought and flood damages plus damages done by blight and noxious insects. There was no harvest in some parts of Ryongnam and Honam areas.

Contrary to such a fall in grain production, demand for food grows 3-4 per cent every year due to the natural growth of the population and so on. This steadily increases the dearth of food. In recent years food shortage has been around 50 per cent of the actual annual demand.

In reality, four of every ten south Koreans starve all the year round.

According to figures published by the south Korean puppet authorities, south Korea needs at least 8 million tons of food grain annually to feed the population and, grain for industrial use and other consumption included, its total demand for food grain this year is 11 million tons.

But grain harvest in 1976 was more than 500,000 tons less than the annual average of 5.5 million tons.

Food shortage brought about a steady rise in grain prices.

In the last six years the rice price has more than trebled. The rice price per straw bag rose from 7,000 *won* in 1970 to 20,000 *won* in 1976 and 25,000 *won* at present.

To bridge over this serious food crisis the Pak Jung Hi clique bring in a huge amount of US surplus farm produce.

The import of food grain swelled from over 480,000 tons in 1962 to more than 3 million tons at present. South Korea's dependence upon foreign countries for food grain grew from 29.7 per cent in 1968 to 43.6 per cent in 1974.

This shows that today south Korea has turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import millions of tons of food grain every year, worsening food crisis.

The steady fall in grain production increases food shortage every year and makes a great number of people suffer from serious famine.

Especially in recent years the food situation has become aggravated rapidly and people suffer from food shortage and famine everywhere in south Korea—towns and farm and fishing villages.

The skyrocketing rice price afflicts the urban working people suffering from unemployment and starvation wages and the urban petty bourgeoisie with constant famine.

Some 70 per cent of the total peasant households are foodless every year. Peasants numbering 400,000-500,000 give up farming and leave their farm villages every year.

According to figures released by the south Korean puppet authorities, more than 1,500,000 poor peasants left their farm villages in the two years of 1974 and 1975 in quest of livelihood.

Various kinds of diseases rage and tragic cases of suicide are taking place in succession. This gloomy situation of south Korean society is an inevitable outcome of the chronic food famine.

Over 40,000 old people go begging for food from door to door. Two hundred thousand people leave their farm houses due to hard living and food shortage every year.

The shuddering fact that 120,000 people lost their sight due to malnutrition was published to the world by the "South Korean Association for the Prevention of Loss of Sight."

People say that "living is a miracle" in south Korea and it is "the kingdom of famine in the 20th century." These are fit expressions of the true picture of south Korea.

The food crisis in south Korea is not accidental. It is an inevitable outcome of the colonial rule and enslavement policy of the US imperialists and an evil consequence of the treacherous criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi

puppet clique.

US imperialism has used its surplus farm produce as a major lever for its enslavement policy.

The total amount of US surplus farm produce forced into south Korea reached 29,708,000 tons between 1961 and 1976. The introduction of surplus farm produce brought about a serious consequence of devastating agricultural production and destroying the capacity of food self-sufficiency.

The harsh peasant plunder and war policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have seriously destroyed the agricultural productive forces and totally ruined the peasants' economy.

A vast farm land is requisitioned to build military establishments and recreation grounds.

Today the total sown acreage of south Korea has decreased by 400,000 *chongbo* as against the pre-August 15 liberation days.

Eighty-ninety per cent of arable land has been acidified owing to the one-sided application of fertilizers disagreeable with the soil and crops and not a small tract of land is going out of cultivation. Afforestation and water conservancy projects are neglected and 3 million *chongbo* of forests have been devastated and 82 per cent of rivers have no dikes, and even the very insignificant irrigation works remain unrepaired and are destroyed every year. Seventy per cent of paddy fields are poorly irrigated or rain-dependent. A day's rain causes flood and three days' sunshine makes crops wither away. Such disaster is a yearly occurrence.

According to data compiled by the puppet Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, grain harvest showed a decrease of more than 2,960,000 tons due to drought and flood for ten years from 1965.

The overwhelming majority of peasants do farming as ever by primitive methods, using draft animals and conventional farm tools. Agricultural production is on the steady decrease.

Capital investment in improving backward agricultural technique and raising production is neglected, whereas the extortion of peasants through the imposition of miscellaneous taxes, the low grain price policy and forcible purchase is becoming harsher with each passing day.

The US imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's "Yushin" reactionary rule have reduced south Korea to an area of chronic famine and make the people live a hard life.

The only way to end the food crisis and famine in south Korea lies in ending the US imperialists' colonial enslavement policy, overthrowing the fascist dictatorship of the traitor Pak Jung Hi and achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Pak Song Ho

Rude Hooliganism

The villainous Pak Jung Hi fascist gang sent their "CIA" agents to the Kimpo Airport to search the Deputy Representative Director of the Japanese Branch of the Amnesty International on the way to Japan from south Korea and his hand luggage and seize his record books and an appeal of political prisoners in south Korean prison.

Such criminal barbarity can be committed only in south Korea where the human rights are violated most wantonly in the world.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have long made every desperate effort to conceal the truth of the violation of human rights in south Korea.

When they were holding the murderous trial of Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and other signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation," the puppets mobilized armed policemen to throw a strict cordon around the puppet court and filled the seats for the public with their agents and banned the attendance of the "defendants'" families and seized the films of Japanese radio and TV reporters who had taken pictures of scenes of mass protest.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making every desperate effort to cover up the truth of their barbarous violation of the human rights denounced at home and abroad. But this only serves to bring to full light their true colours as fascist hangmen.

Nationalization in Countries of New-Emerging Forces Is Essential to Their Complete National Liberation

Many newly independent countries, countries of new-emerging forces, in Asia, Africa and Latin America are nationalizing the foreign imperialist monopolies which harshly exploited and plundered these countries and committed all manner of tyranny for long.

Their nationalization is diverse in its objects. They include mining industries, transport and communications, banking and other domains.

It is also diverse in its methods, such as the confiscation of foreign monopolies, the deprivation of their right of management and buying of their shares, coupled with the prohibition and restriction of their capital investment and the control of their management activities.

The nationalized branches and enterprises play an important role in the development of the national economy.

Nationalization in the new-emerging countries is an embodiment of their line of anti-imperialism and independence.

The struggle of the peoples of those countries to consolidate national independence, create a new life and build a new society is essentially to be independent and it is accompanied with struggle to oppose imperialism.

The attainment of political independence by those countries is but the first step towards the recovery of national sovereignty from the imperialists and colonialists. That is why they struggle to achieve complete independence in political, economic and all other domains even after independence.

It is important to exercise sovereignty and attain particularly economic independence after political independence. Economic independence is the material basis of political independence.

The nationalization of foreign imperialist monopolies in the new-emerging countries is a main link of the struggle to put an end to all sorts of subjugation and achieve independence in the economic field.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The achievement of political independence is but the first step towards the ultimate triumph of the national-liberation revolution. In order to achieve complete national liberation, it is necessary to destroy the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule, establish a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture."

Nationalization in the newly independent countries, the new-emerging countries, is of great importance in destroying the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule in order to achieve the ultimate triumph of the national-liberation cause.

Foreign monopolies were the main footholds of imperialist colonial rule over Asian, African and Latin-American countries. While oppressing the peoples of tri-continental countries, the imperialists and colonialists infiltrated their monopolies into those countries to commit unlimited economic aggression and plunder and used them as an economic lever for their colonial domination. The imperialist monopolies seized the economic arteries of those countries, controlled their production, markets and other economic life and acted as a political behind-the-scenes manipulator.

Even after the tri-continental countries' freedom from the colonial rule of imperialism and the attainment of political independence, the foreign monopolies are hampering in every way the independent development of those countries, seeking to squeeze out rapacious colonial super-profits by catching them again in a noose of subjugation and intensifying exploitation and plunder.

They also engineer coup d'etat against progressive governments and the assassination of leaders in the new-emerging countries, and prepare the way for imperialist armed invasion.

Therefore, the nationalization of the imperialist monopolies is an important guarantee for destroying the footholds of imperialist aggression and intervention, establishing national sovereignty and succeeding in the national-liberation cause.

It is also needed to build an independent national economy and strengthen economic independence in the new-emerging countries.

Though they won political independence, the new-emerging countries cannot be completely independent unless they are economically independent.

Nationalization enables the new-emerging countries to develop the national economy and rapidly build a strong independent national economy, and thus get rid of economic lag, a real basis of national inequality, and have complete equality and independence on the international arena.

The imperialist monopolies had seized the key economic branches and major resources of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and controlled their economy as a whole.

Even after independence they maintained their position in many countries. This prevented the new-emerging countries from putting an end to economic dependence on colonialism and economic backwardness and this was a violation of their sovereignty. Therefore, the nationalization of foreign monopolies enables the new-emerging countries to get rid of economic dependence and backwardness and strengthen economic independence and political independence.

Nationalization makes it possible for the peoples of the new-emerging countries to regain their economic arteries and national resources from the imperialists and establish national sovereignty over them and consolidate their position as the master of the country politically and economically.

It also enables the new-emerging countries to successfully overcome financial and other difficulties in the way of the building of the national economy and open up the highroad to their technological development. Furthermore, the nationalized branches play a leading role in economic development, offering possibilities for the planned and proportionate development of the economy.

The nationalization of foreign imperialist monopolies is in full accord with the desire and demand of the peoples of the new-emerging countries for the establishment of a progressive social system.

Nationalization is one of the important demands for the establishment of a progressive social system.

The peoples of the newly independent countries who freed themselves from the colonial yoke aspire after progress and prosperity.

The nationalization of foreign monopolies paves the way for the peoples of the new-emerging countries to meet their desire and demand. Nationalization in many new-emerging countries shows that it is a link of the struggle to carry out the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution and complete the national-liberation cause.

The nationalization of foreign imperialist monopolies and internal reactionaries' enterprises and the steady expansion and strengthening of the state economic sectors in the new-emerging countries lay the groundwork for establishing a progressive social system and reflect the mounting desire of the peoples of those countries for social progress and their efforts to meet their desire. Nationalization in the new-emerging countries enables them to strengthen their economic and political independence and increases the might of the new-emerging forces, and serves as one of the factors promoting the struggle of the peoples for independence against imperialism, their struggle for progress and prosperity.

Therefore, the new-emerging countries are successfully carrying out the nationalization of the key branches of the economy in close combination with the building of the national economy. This will make it possible for those countries to accelerate the national-liberation revolution.

Chin Gyong Hwa

"The United States Must Pull Out Its Troops from South Korea Completely and Unconditionally"

On account of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea peace is not maintained but the danger of permanent national split and war is increasing in our country.

The world progressives, therefore, firmly support our people's struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and strongly demand that the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons.

* * *

Ichikawa Makoto, ex-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and now its adviser, said:

"The Korean problem is a matter of ending the tragic division of the Korean nation forced by the US imperialists for more than 30 years after the Second World War. It is a question of reunifying the territory and nation of Korea with the same language, customs and culture. It is a very important problem of restoring the Korean people's sovereignty throughout the Korean peninsula."

Farge, member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace, pointed out:

"The question of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference, as wanted by the Korean people, in accordance with the just proposals made by President Kim Il Sung for the peaceful reunification of the country."

Gustav Trambowsky, member of the Leadership of the German Communist Party, said:

"The main reason why the Korean question has not yet been settled is that the United States has stationed in south Korea its aggression troops equipped with latest weapons for over 30 years, abusing the UN flag, and does not accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, persisting in the moves to start a new war."

In the letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted at their joint meeting, crewmen of foreign ships which anchored at the Hungnam Port wrote:

"The US imperialists are madly inciting the south Korean puppets to confrontation and split, following the 'two Koreas' policy, in order to keep south Korea of military strategic importance as their permanent colony and military base....

"As long as there are the US occupation troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea, and those who lost reason are running wild, the danger of Korea's permanent split will increase and a war may break out at any moment."

Domingos Lopez of the Portuguese Communist Party noted:

"...For the reunification of Korea, first of all, the United States must pull out its troops from south Korea completely and unconditionally.

"This is needed not only for peace in Korea and her reunification but for world peace and the relaxation of tension.

"That is why the people on all the continents of the world condemn the US forces' occupation of south Korea and strongly demand their withdrawal from south Korea as a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea."

Mozambican Jose Antonio declared:

"The UN resolution on withdrawing all the

foreign forces from Korea immediately and unconditionally and letting the Korean people solve the Korean problem by themselves must be carried into effect."

Rev. Christie Rosa, Deputy General Secretary of the Christian Peace Conference, said:

"We demand that the United States dissolve the 'UN Command,' withdraw from south Korea its troops and all its weapons including nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, and forthwith accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement."

M. Shilig, Chief of the Section of Conference of the Libyan Arab Socialist Union, said:

"We should give selfless support to the endeavours of the Korean people to drive the US colonialists out of south Korea and dismantle all the military bases there.

"...We support the struggle of the Korean people for the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the US troops and the reunification of their country and for the dismantling of the military bases of the US troops equipped with nuclear weapons who serve the imperialist and colonialist strategy against the peaceful Korean people."

Deidre Griswold, member of the "US-Out-Of Korea Committee" of Youth against War and Fascism in the United States, said:

"Today the Korean people suffer much from the country's split and occupation of south Korea by the United States.

"Today the US policy is censured by the American people.

"More and more world people demand an end to Korea's split....

"We Americans demand the withdrawal of all the US troops and weapons from south Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and an end to all US 'aid' to the Pak 'regime.'"

Niyungeko Jonathas, member of the Executive Bureau of the Party of National Union and Progress of Burundi, said:

"The US imperialists and the south Korean puppets continue shipping war materiel into south Korea and making preparations for war.

"The Korean people, however, will surely achieve the country's reunification, we believe.

"We strongly demand that all the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement."

Nabi Belkacem, member of the Leadership of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, stressed:

"We consider that the four-point save-the-nation proposal put forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977, is a realistic one for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

"We demand the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and the dismantling of the US military bases there."

In its letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Revolutionary Organization of Cambodia wrote:

"The US imperialists must respect the right of the Korean people to shape their destiny by themselves without outside interference and their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"We believe that the Workers' Party of Korea and the valiant Korean people under the wise leadership of you Comrade General Secretary will finally and completely reunify their country and win ultimate victory in the future."

INSIDE BACK COVER: More pumps are sent to the socialist cooperative fields to prevent the influence of the cold front and reap a high and stable harvest

BACK COVER: Sohung-ho Lake can abundantly supply water to farms and factories in any dry season

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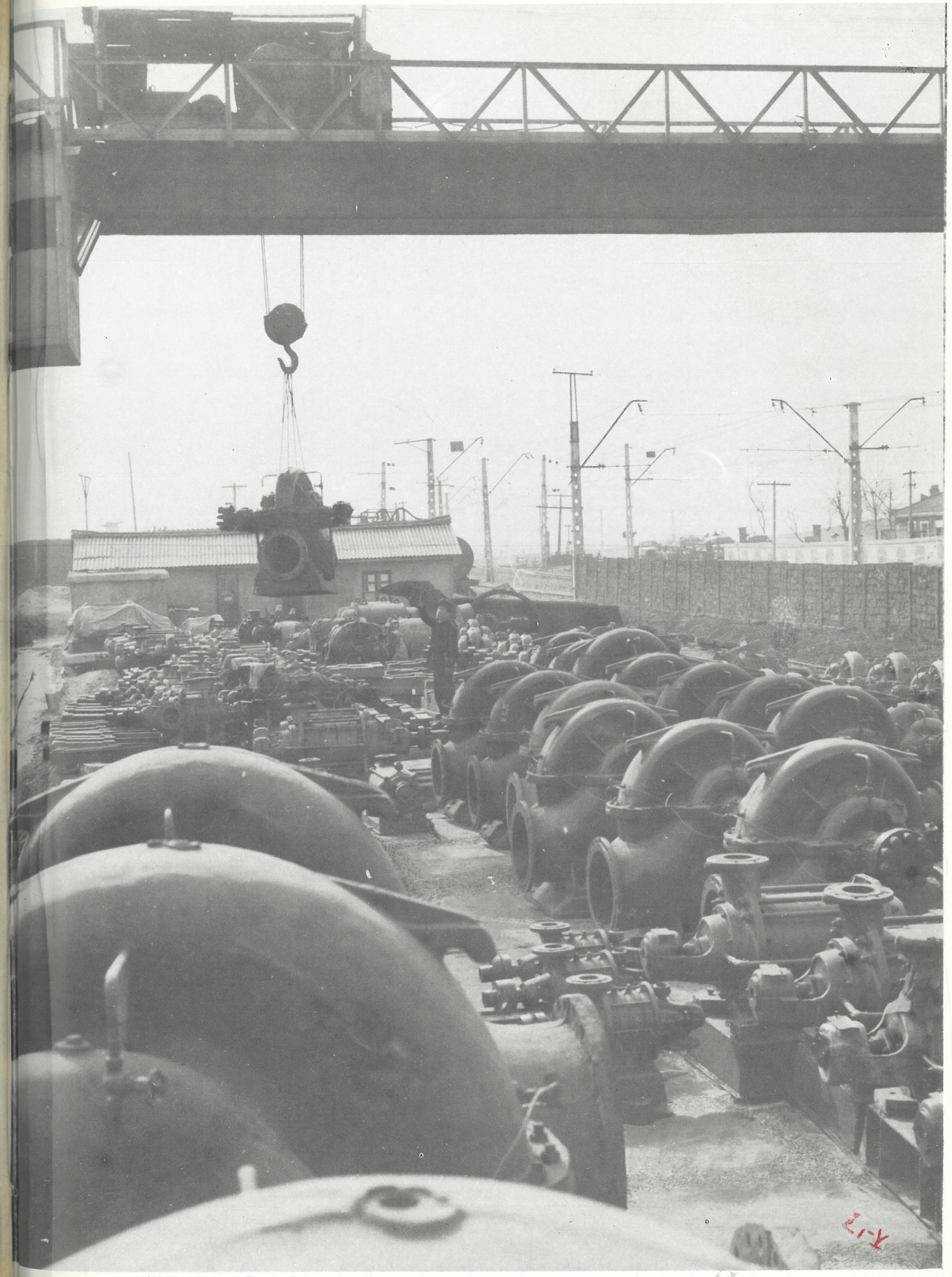

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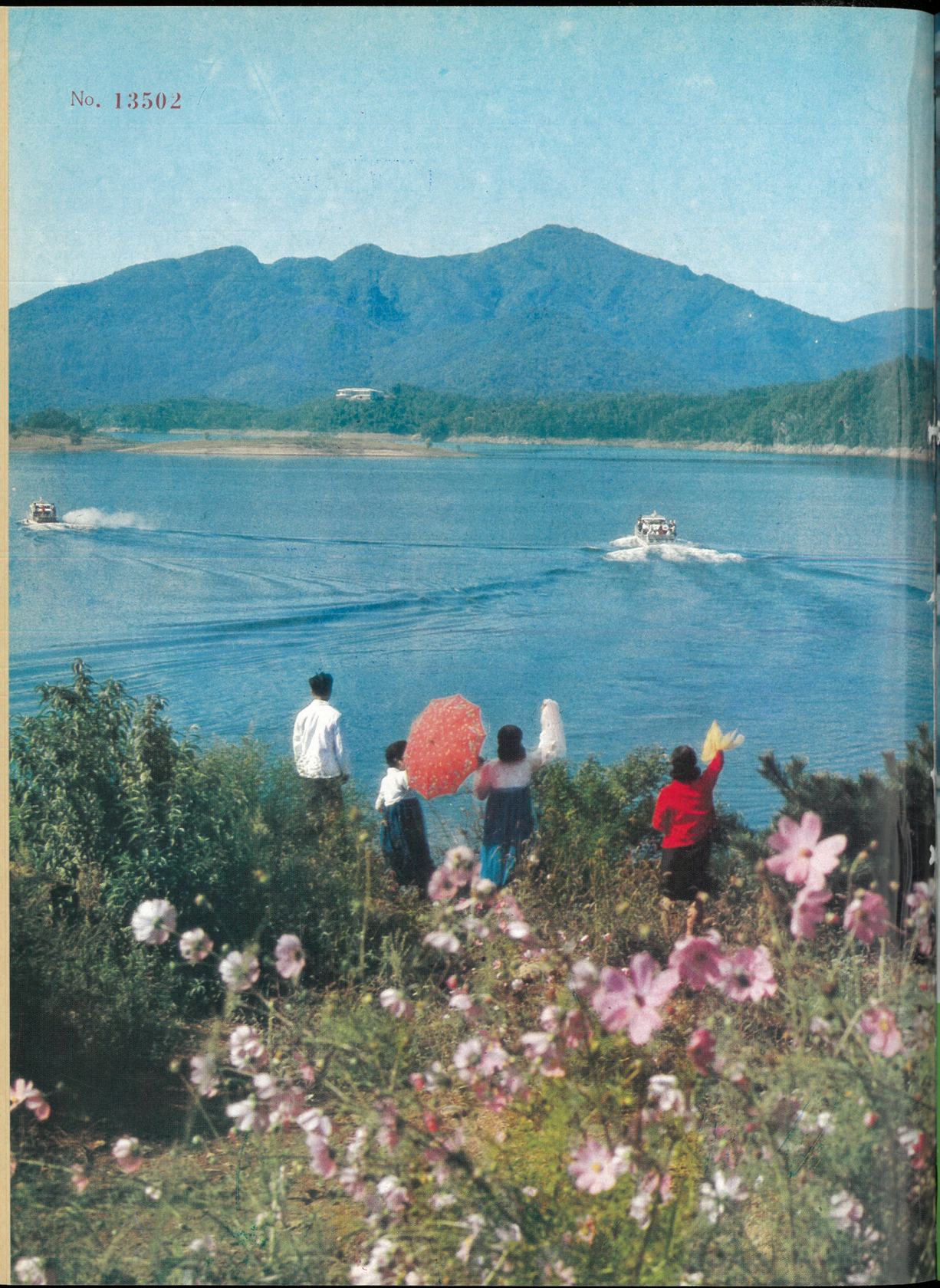

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